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VOL. XXVI NO. 236 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

# "Greatest Diplomatic Defeat For Britain"

## Attlee Smashes Chamberlain's Defence Of Munich Betrayal

### Pact With Hitler Is Victory For Brute Force

### WHY EXCLUDE SOVIET FROM PEACE TALKS?

*LONDON, Oct. 3.*

*There was nothing of the conquering hero atmosphere around Mr. Chamberlain when he rose to speak in the Commons.*

The speech was delivered mostly in silence or to the accompaniment of ironical cheers or substantial but not universal bursts of ministerial cheers.

*Mr. Duff Cooper, striking not merely a discordant note but accusing Mr. Chamberlain of an unrealistic policy heartened the Opposition and stiffened the doubters on the Ministerial side.*

VICTORY FOR BRUTE FORCE

**"We all feel relief that war has not come this time, but cannot feel that peace has been established," declared Major Attlee, opening his speech in reply to Mr. Chamberlain. This was not been a victory for reason and humanity but for brute force.—Reuter.**

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Mr. Duff-Cooper was loudly cheered by the Opposition in the Commons when he rose to explain the reason for his resignation from Government. He declared that British Foreign policy should be made plain to other countries. This it had failed to do in recent months and weeks.

"We have been drifting day by day into war with Germany. We never said, until the last moment, and then in an uncertain fashion that we were prepared to fight. Yet we knew that information to the opposite effect was being poured into the ears of German leaders. Government had not used language that dictators understood. The language used by the Prime Minister and Sir John Simon means nothing to the mentality of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini."

CHARGE AGAINST PREMIER.

Continuing Mr. Duff-Cooper charged the Prime Minister with not making the British position plain at Berchtesgaden and Godesberg. When the British Government did send a message stating their attitude, it contained at least three qualifying clauses. When at last Herr Hitler began to show signs of relaxing his position, Herr Hitler already knew of the mobilisation of the British fleet. All the British Government received in return for their "sweet reasonableness" was the Berchtesgaden ultimatum. Later, the Prime Minister returned from Godesberg with nothing but an ultimatum in terms which only a cruel and revengeful enemy would have dictated to a beaten foe after a long war. Only the mobilisation of the British fleet convinced Herr Hitler that Britain would fight "I tried to swallow the Munich terms, but they stuck in my throat."

COLLEAGUES NOT CONSULTED.

Mr. Duff-Cooper continuing said that the German Government, having got their man down, were not to be deprived of the pleasure of kicking him and German army was not to be deprived of its loot.

Referring to the Anglo-German declaration, Mr. Duff-Cooper said that for Mr. Chamberlain to sign this without consultation with his Cabinet colleagues, with his allies or with the Dominions or the assistance of expert and diplomatic advisers, was not the way in which the Foreign Affairs of the Empire should be conducted. For the first time, they were committed to defend the Frontier of Central Europe. If that was so, they should now maintain an army on a continental basis; they should quicken the rearmament scheme on a broader basis. Mr. Duff-Cooper concluded.

"Mr Chamberlain believes that he can rely on the good faith of Herr Hitler, who, he thinks, is only interested in Germans. Mr. Chamberlain believes that he can come to a reasonable settlement of all outstanding questions with Herr Hitler. He may be right. I hope and pray that he is. But as I cannot believe in that, it is better that I should go."

*CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY*

When Mr. Chamberlain rose, he was greeted with vigorous and sustained cheering from his supporters and Government benches. "It has been my lot," he began, "to listen to more than one speech by a Minister who has come into this House to explain the reason why he felt it necessary to resign his office in Government. I have never been able to listen to such speeches without emotion.

When a man gives up great posts and association with friends in pursuit of the work in which he takes pride and interest, and gives up all these things for conscience's sake, everybody must listen to him with respect (hear, hear). One must feel sympathy for the man explaining the reasons which have separated him from his colleagues, conscious that among them, at any rate, he has been in a minority.

But I am sure that my friend Mr. Duff-Cooper will not think me discourteous if this afternoon I make no attempt to answer him to defend myself against the strictures which he made upon the policy which the Government have been pursuing—not that I have anything to withdraw or regret (Government cheers) and an ironical cry from the opposition "peace with honour."

BACKGROUND OF MUNICH!

But in the course of this debate, there no doubt will be other criticism which will be answered before the debate closes along with the views of Mr. Duff Cooper and I desire to open the discussion with a speech that would have been made if Mr. Duff Cooper had not resigned. I desire to do so, in order that I may try to give the House the background as we see it for the events that have

(Continued on page 7, col. 3)

Neville Chamberlain, Prime minister, Great Br'

## Sudetens Sack Czech Shops

*Germans Said To Be Showing Considerable Restraint*

PRAGUE, Oct 2.

All reports agree that the incoming German troops are behaving with exemplary correctness.

At one place where they overstepped the agreed boundary, the Germans immediately withdrew after the error had been pointed out. But the Sudetens are not showing the same restraint. At Krumau they sacked Czech houses and shops.

The Czech troops are not interfering with the object of avoiding any grave incident.

Appeals have been issued to the Czech refugees from Sudetenland to return to their homes, and some have been actually compelled to return to ensure their presence in the Plebiscite regions when a vote is taken

Lines of motorists, who arrived on the frontier from the unoccupied part of Sudeten area, report an incident at Kramau last night where some 60 Sudeten volunteers in a mill, owned by Sudeten Germans, are said to have been fired on by Czech Tanks, apparently, acting without orders. It is not known whether there have been any casualties.—Reuter.

## FRENCH CHAMBER SUMMONED TO MEET TO-DAY

PARIS, Oct. 3.

An extraordinary meeting of the Chamber has been summoned for to-morrow when M. Daladier will read "a communication from the Government."

It is felt in some quarters that a full-dress debate would be inadvisable in view of passions which might be aroused, hence a vote may be taken the same evening; though, if M Daladier consents to a debate, it would take several days.—Reuter.

## STOP PRESS

FOR CZECH PLEBISCITE.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Government have accepted the offer of the British Legion to provide a force of a thousand volunteer police for duty in the Plebiscite area of Czechoslovakia for a period of six to eight weeks. —Reuter.

## RELEASE CZECHS IN GERMAN JAILS

**National Council Of British Labour On Duty Of Powers**

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The National Council of Labour met in London and issued a statement declaring that it was now the inescapable duty of Governments which sanctioned the cession of the Czech territory to protect the Czech people against acts of tyranny, spoliation and injustice and appealed to British people of all classes and parties to support the International Solidarity Fund to help to relieve distress, and demanded that the citizens of Czechoslovakia held as hostages in German prisons should be atonce released.—Reuter.

## NO RACES TO-DAY

**A telegram from Poona from the Royal Western India Turf Club states that Tuesday's races are postponed until Saturday, Oct 8th.**

## SURGICAL OPERATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA!

ROME, Oct. 3.

The "Diplomatic Information" says that it is in the interests of all including Prague Government not to wait three long months to carry out the surgical operation which is now already prepared and inevitable. It is noted in responsible circles that the Polish-Hungarian problem was not on the agenda of the Munich Conference and it was Signor Mussolini who, by means of a resolution written in his own hand and immediately accepted by Herr Hitler and read at the meeting, drew attention of the French and British to it.

The latter finally agreed that it would be dangerous to put off the solutions which were already on the cards and urgent.

A limit of three months was fixed, not in order to begin conversations between Prague and Budapest, but to conclude them, according to the principles of the Munich Agreement.—Reuter.

## SURPRISE ATTACK ON JEWISH SUBURB

**Arab Rebels Slaughter Women & Children & Set Fire To Synagogne**

HAIFA, Oct. 3.

At least 21 Jews were killed including six women and six children and three were wounded when a band of Arab rebels attacked Tiberias last night

The attackers who are believed to have numbered over a hundred, entered the Jewish Suburb on the hillside overlooking the sea of Galilee. After shooting a Jewish watchman, they entered a house slaughtering men, women and children with rifles and daggers. Later they set fire to a synagogue, Government buildings and other property. On their retreat, they clashed with a petrol. Four rebels were killed three were taken prisoners.

The attack on Tiberias, which lasted two hours, came as a complete surprise since the land surrounding the districts had recently been comparatively quiet.—Reuter.

*CASUALTIES IN TIBERIAS*

JERUSALEM, Oct. 3.

Considerable movements of troops are in evidence on all roads this morning following one of the worst weekends Palestine has experienced in the past 30 months of disturbance

Last night's 24 Jew casualties in Tiberias, and 6 Arabs killed and 3 wounded in a landmine explosion in the courtyard of a house in Jaffa have brought the toll since Saturday to over 140 including at least 85 rebels, according to official figures

Jacob Kotek was sentenced to death by the Military Court at Charz to-day for carrying firearms and ammunition and is only the second Jew to receive this sentence since the disturbances began.—Reuter.

## FRESH OUTRAGE IN PALESTINE

HAIFA: October 3.

Nearly 20 persons were killed and a number wounded in a very severe fighting in an attack on the Jewish quarters in Tiberias, late yesterday evening.—Reuter.

## THIRD DICTATOR SENTENCED

### 41 Arrests Hitherto In Rajkot Satyagraha

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT Oct. 3.

Sir Patrick Cadell has issued to-day the following notification:

As a State procession on "occasion of Dashera festival will pass from Darbargadh to the palace on 4th October between the hours of seven and ten in evening, it is hereby orderd that no other procession will be allowed in the route taken by the State procession or in streets.

The fourth Sarmukhtyar, Mr. Narandas has issued to-day a leaflet under the caption of "Answer to Cadellshahi and Boycott cinema." Three more farmers have been arrested in villages. To-night at eight p. m a public meeting was held in Azad chowk. Jayant Maldhari and Manharlal Shivlal Thakur were arrested on the spot. To-morrow the marchers will return from Halanda.

The third Sarmukhtyar Mr. Jethalal Joshi and others were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. In all 41 persons have been arrested.

### Match Monopoly Law Defied & Boxes Sold

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Oct. 3

During the last 24 hours 36 Satyagrahis including Balubhai Valdya, Becharwala Wadher Nurudin, Haptubhai Patel, Kana Kanji and Patel Savdas of Halenda have been arrested About 500 persons including 50 ladies broke match monopoly law this morning at village Alanda, and sold match boxes at a public meeting. The police tried to seize them but in vain.

## Bengal Govt. Rejects Mahatma's Proposals

### DEADLOCK OVER RELEASE OF POLITICALS

### Cabinet Refuses To Prescribe Time-Limit For Jail Delivery

**The correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and Sir Nazimuddin, detailing the break-down of negotiations regarding the release of terrorist convicts, on account of the adamantine attitude of the Bengal Cabinet, has been published.**

**The Bengal Government refused to prescribe a time limit for the release of convicts on the plea that it would be inconsistent with the appointment of an Advisory Committee.**

MAHATMA'S FINAL LETTER

**To this, Mahatmaji replies in his final letter as follows:—**

**"I cannot agree with you that if you fixed a time limit, it would be inconsistent with the reference of the verything to a tribunal, surely there is nothing inconsistent with such reference to say that you expect the tribunal to regulate the dates of discharge within a particular period.**

PUBLIC OPINION DEMANDS IT

**The public estimate in this matter is of a different character from that of the Government. But since yours is admitted by a Government responsible to the people you are bound to give considerable weight to public opinion, which so far as one can judge, emphatically demands their release.**

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

The following is the text of Gandhi-Nazimuddin correspondence on the question of release of detenus and political prisoners in Bengal which has been released for publication:—

Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Sir Nazimuddin, dated 12th April, 1938:

"Dear Sir Nazimuddin,

In accordance with understanding of yesterday, I submit herewith my suggestions:

(1) I understand that the Detenus, including the Regulation Prisoners, will be discharged and all restrictions upon their liberty will be removed, inside of one month from this date. I can only hope that I shall not have to return to Calcutta in that connection. Should my presence however be required, I shall gladly come whenever wanted.

(2) With regard to the convicted political prisoners I suggest that—

(a) The ailing prisoners should be discharged forthwith, irrespective of their terms of imprisonment.

(b) Those who have less than six months to serve should be discharged forthwith.

(c) Those who have 18 months or less, but over six months to serve, should be discharged within three months.

(d) Those who have longer terms than 18 months to serve should be discharged within one year at the most.

(3) Those releases should be contingent upon a public understanding between the Government and the Opposition, i.e., the Congress Party, to the effect that—

(a) There shall be no public demonstrations or processions in honour of those detenus or prisoners who may be discharged.

(b) There should be no agitation directly or indirectly initiated or countenanced by the Congress Party to depart from or improve upon the settlement that may be arrived at. In other words, so far as Bengal at any rate is concerned, the question of the release of detenus and political prisoners shall cease to be a party question or a matter of public controversy.

I have purposely refrained from entering into any argument in favour of the suggestions made herein. I have discussed them threadbare with you and you have very patiently listened to me.

Whatever the fate of negotiations and suggestions, it is agreed between us that a final decision will be taken by the Bengal Government within a few days, certainly within one month from to-day.

You have told me that any assurances the prisoners or detenus may give me about non-violence could not or would not be allowed by Government to influence their decision. But as you know, I have interested myself in their cases on the strength of their disavowal of violence for the attainment of India's freedom. Therefore, for my own satisfaction, I discussed the question with them, and whilst they did not want to make any statement for the sake of furthering their release, they assured me that they had no faith in violence for securing India's freedom. I believe in their assurance, and it would be a pity if such men could not be discharged.

I forgot to mention one thing during our conversations of yesterday. The prisoners at Dum Dum asked me whether I had received the many messages they had sent me through the usual channels. I cannot recall having received any, except the message from the Midnapur Girl prisoners. Whatever may have happened in the past, I trust that in future you will kindly issue instructions so as to ensure the delivery of their messages to me, assuming of course, that they are not objectionable.—Yours sincerely, M. K. GANDHI."

*REPLY TO MAHATMA*

*'You Would Not Be Dissatisfied'*

Sir Nazimuddin's letter dated Calcutta the 17th April, 1938:

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I thank you for your letter of the 12th April containing your suggestions regarding the release of convicted terrorist prisoners. In view of the wording of paragraph (1) of your letter which refers to detenus, I think it desirable in order that there may be no mis-

Continued on page 9, col. 1)

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NOTICE.

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SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of Cargo laden on the above vessel, which left Bombay on the 27th of September last, are hereby informed that this vessel went aground near Malpe early on the morning of the 29th of that month. Besides cargo from Bombay she carried transhipment cargo ex the s.s. "Parvati" which left Karachi on the 24th of September.

Cargo for all coastal ports was discharged on the down voyage except for Kundapur, Malpe and Mangalore. A salvage party is standing by the "Dayavati" and progress from day to day may be ascertained from this office, though it is unlikely that the vessel will be refloated or that anything but a small proportion of her cargo for the three ports mentioned will be saved.

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By order of the parties concerned:—Household furniture comprising Drawing Room Cabinets, Show cases, Chesterfield and tapestry lined drawing room suites, Mirror door cupboard, Zunda cupboard, Carved pier table, Iron and wooden bedsteads, Dressing tables, teapoys, Writing table and chairs, Dining table, electric ceiling fan, Vacuum cleaner and 40 Electric wall lamps.

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CENTRAL


# A HISTORICAL SYMPOSIUM

## Scholars Gather At Kamset

(From A Correspondent.)
KAMSET, (By Mail.)

About thirty historical scholars from different provinces of India have met here for a week of discussion and exchange of ideas on the problems of Indian History and the planning of mutual aid, co-ordination of work, and diffusion of necessary information among the historians of India, especially younger research workers. Among those present are Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Maharajkumar Raghubarsingh, Pandit Jayachandra Vidyalankar, Pro. Sodhi, Dr. Quanungo, Dr. Saletore and many others.

INFORMAL DISCUSSION.

The delegates are the guests of the Kamset Colony, especially the Sardesai Brothers, Mr. Kanetkar and Mr. Karmarkar who have placed their bungalows and hospitable tables at the disposal of the Historians and Students. They are all living together as a family without any formality of stiffness, amidst the romantic natural surroundings of this charming village with hills around and a rushing brook at its feet. Thus, discussing questions in free and practical manner, the scholars have been making in one hour double the progress of formal conferences with their set speeches and long papers.

WORK AHEAD.

After the public presentation to Rao Bahadur Sardesai at St. Xavier's College on the 1st instant under Justice Jayakar, the guests arrived here from Bombay and Poona by trains at noon to-day. The first day's work started at 4 p.m. with Sir Jadunath Sarkar in the chair. After the veteran Maratha Historian had welcomed the guests, Sir Jadunath Sarkar explained the object of the gathering and sketched the work ahead as (1) mutual discussion (2) preparation of bibliographies (3) estimate of the work done (4) plan of work for the future (5) collection of sources (6) ways and means of assisting younger scholars with books, manuscripts, etc., and subsidy for the publication of approved theses, and lastly (7) examination of the present backward position of Maratha Historiography and the means of improving it.

KANERESE HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

A sketch of the various difficulties our Historical workers meet with, the sources and records available in India and their owners, published works and their general range, the cheapest and most practical methods of mutual help, etc., was given by Sarkar. In the discussion several scholars took part and briefly narrated their individual experiences and wants. Dr. Saletore in a lucid and concise speech revealed the wealth of Historical materials still untapped which is to be found in the Kanarese countries—the extent and variety of which was not dreamt of by the outside world. These records throw light on the close interaction and mutual influence between Marathas and the Hindu Kanarese Dyanasties for several centuries before Shahaji and even down to the end of the Peshwas' regime. It is a virgin field, and all agreed that publication of the first collection of these sources should be financed by the conference.

# LEARN TO RESPECT YOURSELF

## Gopal Reddy's Advice To Hyderabad People

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Dn.),
(By Mail).

"There is a dynamic force working throughout the country at the present moment. On all the four sides of Hyderabad State, in the Central Provinces, in Madras, even in Mysore and in Bombay a big political fight is going on. Under these circumstances Hyderabad cannot for very long continue to be isolated. It may be to-day, it may be to-morrow, may be ten years later, even perhaps fifty years but it is certain that one day the people of Hyderabad will have to learn to respect themselves and to stand for their rights." Thus observed the Hon'ble Mr. B. Gopal Reddy, Minister for Local Self-Government, Madras, in an address delivered to the students of the Reddy Vidyalaya Hostel last evening.

MARCH TO JAILS.

Addressing the meeting Mr. Gopal Reddy observed that he was asked to tell the students words that would not necessitate their going into jails. It was not for nothing that he, his friends and many thousands of others in British India had gone to jails. There was a principle behind the movement which was led by Mahatma Gandhi and which resulted in so many sons and daughters of India filling up the prisons in the country. Even now when the Congress was in power it was possible that few might not like some of the steps taken by the Congress Ministry and they had a right to protest. If the amount of sincerity and the strength of their cause impel, then these dissatisfied men and women might go to jails. Indeed they were going.

LACK OF INTEREST.

Continuing Mr. Reddy referred to the national awakening especially in the political sphere and people were standing for their own rights. Referring to Hyderabad the speaker said that he did not want to say anything about the conditions in Hyderabad. He was not interested in them. It was for the local people and their leaders to decide which way to follow. In fact there seemed to be an utter lack of interest among the people of Hyderabad in their own affairs, their own language and their culture. The Andhras of the State who were predominant population of the Dominions, should learn to respect their own ways of living, their own language, their dress and their culture.

POWER OF PEOPLE.

The Congress had been saying that it had nothing to do with internal affairs of the States. This decision was being repeated time and again by the Congress, but it was impossible for the Congress not to be aware of the conditions in the States. It was the duty of the Congress to get into touch with all places where the voice of the people was being drowned and their legitimate rights and powers ignored and suppressed. In spite of all the precautions of all the powers on the earth the power of the people would one day show itself out and win in the end.

Mr. Reddy and others paid a visit to the Sri Krishna Devaraya Andhra Library to-day where they spoke for few minutes. Mr. Reddy donated a sum of Rs. 58 towards the library fund.

### *MANGROL KISAN MOVEMENT*

(From Our Correspondent).
SURAT, Oct. 3.

Mangroal Kisan Movement is going tense day by day. Orders prohibiting to enter and to make speech has been served on Messrs. Indulal Yagnik and Pangarker, Secretaries, All-India Kisan Sabha and Gujarat Kisan Sabha respectively. Sjt. Indulal Yagnik has announced that a meeting will be held at Kathor on Wednesday and Pangarker will break the law by making speech in meeting. Indulal has also appealed to Kisans to attend the meeting for hearing the message of Pangarker and to give him a hearty send-off. It is understood that headquarters of Kisan office will be kept at Surat in near future.

### *A Raja Abdicates*

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

Raja Khalaksingh Rao of Khania Dhana, Gwalior Residency, has expressed his desire to abdicate the throne in order that he may lead a retired life of meditation and spend the rest of his days as 'Sanyasi'. He has, with the approval of the Crown Representative, been permitted to abdicate in favour of his son and the heir, Devendra Pratap Singh.—United Press.

### DASARA DISORDERS

**Police March In Jubbulpore**

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 3.

Despite all possible precautionary measures taken by the authorities to ensure the smooth passing of 'Dasara,' five stray assaults were made till last midnight, four of the victims being Hindus. The condition of one of them is reported to be serious. Five suspects have been arrested so far.

The police have been reinforced. Over 800 armed constables marched through the city this morning in order to restore confidence in public mind. The authorities are taking all measures to prevent breach of the peace.

Specially deputed C.I.D. officers have also arrived here from Nagpur to investigate into the causes of the assaults.

The District Congress authorities are meeting the Commissioner in connection with last night's incidents.—United Press.

### *WARDHA SCHEME REJECTED*

**Decision Of All-India Muslim Educational Conference**

PATNA, Oct. 2.

Complete rejection of the Wardha scheme was decided upon by the All-India Muslim Educational Conference held under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal.

The resolution, which was moved by Sir Ziauddin Ahmed stated that, completely rejecting the Wardha scheme, the Conference reiterated that there should be an arrangement throughout the country for free and compulsory education which should be for a period of eight years for boys between the ages of six and 14 and six years for girls between the ages of six and 12.

The resolution added that there should be separate arrangements for the education of boys and girls. The medium should be Urdu, except in provinces where Urdu was not prevalent. The medium in those provinces should be the language of the Province, but Urdu should be taught as a second language. As regards the script, Muslims should be allowed to learn the language through the Urdu script. It was made clear that "Urdu" meant the language spoken and understood by Hindus and Muslims of ordinary education in Northern India.

The resolution laid stress on vocational education and emphasised the need for arrangement of religious education for Muslim boys and girls, if required by their parents.

WARNING TO CONGRESS HIGH COMMAND.

A warning to the Congress High Command that if the Wardha scheme was enforced on the Muslims against their will, it would not only stand in the way of Hindu-Muslim unity but would also widen the gulf between the two great communities was uttered by Mr. Fazlul Huq, presiding over the Conference.

Turning to the Hindi-Urdu controversy, he claimed that Urdu was pre-eminently suited to be the "lingua franca" of India, as it was understood by a large number of people and had established a literature of its own. He accused the Congress of Communalism in endeavouring to establish Hindi as the "lingua franca" of India. As to education for women, he maintained that the syllabus should be different from that for boys.

Mr. Huq said that whatever system of education they adopted there ought to be adequate representation for Muslim teachers, and that the development of the minds of Muslim children might not take place in exclusively non-Muslim surroundings. He disapproved the idea of compelling Muslim children to learn music and sing "Vande Mataram," because both these were against the principles of Islam. He could also not tolerate co-education in the case of girls over nine years of age.

WANTED NEW ORIENTATION OF POLICY.

"The inauguration of Provincial Autonomy has brought about such a tremendous change in every sphere of life that a new orientation of policy for Muslims has become the supreme need of the hour." said Mr. Hossain Imam, a Member of the Council of State, presiding this evening over the first Bihar Provincial Muslim Students' Federation.

The Federation was opened by Mr. Fazlul Huq, who said:—

"We Muslims believe in equity and justice. We are not Congress demigods; we have ruled the major portion of the world in the past, and have the tradition and blood of a ruling nation behind us. We have been rulers, and know how to rule."—Associated Press

### Travancore Bank Affairs

MADRAS, Sept. 30.

The application made by the Madras Official Liquidator of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank now in liquidation to sanction some expenditure came on for consideration to-day before His Lordship.

After Mr. K. Bashyam and Mr. C. Krishnaswamy, of Messrs. King and Partidge, had addressed the court, His Lordship sanctioned the expenditure, and also authorised the liquidator to engage a solicitor in Bombay to take the necessary action in suits filed by or against the bank in Bombay, particularly in the suit filed by the Bank against an electric company to recover about Rs. 1 lakh.

The main application filed by Mr. Bashyam for the reconstruction of the bank came up for consideration this afternoon instead of this morning in view of the suggestion made by Mr. A. V. Seshayya that he had not sufficient time to read the Liquidator's report on the position of the bank, a copy of which was supplied to him at about 10-30 a. m. to-day.—"Madras Mail".

### *MAKE A COLLECTIVE STAND*

**Appeal Of I. P. C.**

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3.

The Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee has received the following cablegram from the International Peace Campaign:—

"The British Peace Organisations resolve that they share the relief occasioned by the lifting of the war menace, and believe that it is due to the last-minute stand of the British, French and Russian Governments for the principle of collective security with the moral support of President Roosevelt. They urge that we shall not be safe from the renewal of acute danger unless this collective stand for the rule of law in place of force is made permanent and effective through the League of Nations

DEEP APPREHENSION.

They insist that in the coming negotiations Hitler should not be allowed through menaces to wring further concessions from Czechoslovakia They protest against the omission of Russia and Czechoslovakia from the Munich Conference and warn the country against the danger of a Four-Power Pact excluding Russia. They also express deep apprehension lest the final betrayal of democratic Spain be made the price of Mussolini's participation in the Munich Conference."—United Press.


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| x Tosan | 21st | |
| x Atlantic ,, | 23rd Nov. | |
| * Tosan ,, | 24th ,, | 2nd Dec. |
| Kwanto ,, | 1st Dec. | 18th ,, |

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# Dassera Celebrations In City

## Bengali Residents' Preparations For Durga Puja

BOMBAY: Monday.

To-day Hindus are enjoying their Dassera Holiday although officially the banks and Government offices will be closed to-morrow.

Dassera is also known as Vijaya Dashmi and is celebrated all over India. This is the day on which Rama vanquished and killed Ravana, the demon king of Ceylon. Huge effigies of Ravana made of bamboo work, rags and straw are prepared and paraded in public and at last set fire to. In honour of Rama's victorious expedition, it is also the custom to parade in public gaily caparisoned horses and in many Hindu States like Mysore and Baroda, a brilliant Dassera procession of horses and elephants and soldiers is held in which the rulers participate. In celebration of the victory of Durga over the buffalo-headed demon Mahishasura, buffaloes are sacrificed in some temples. The custom of worshipping Shami tree and presenting its leaves as "gold" to friends also obtains in some places.

**Durga Puja**

The Bengali residents in Bombay are celebrating the Durga Puja festival with the usual eclat. The militant goddess Kali is the object of worship. The image of Durga is installed in the houses and worshipped with great ceremonial and immersed in a tank or river on the tenth day.

The Bengal Club at Parel and the Club at Sleater Road are the centres where the Bengal residents meet and have their religious ceremonies, 500 Bengali ladies and gentlemen will partake of a dinner to-night at Sleater Road.

Some of the dishes like Ras Gola, Pantua and Dahi are imported from Bengal. During the last three days leading Bengali citizens like Hon. Mr. Justice K. C. Sen, Dr. A. C. Das, President of the Durga Puja festival, Mr. S. C. Mazumdar, Dr. R. Bannerji, Mr. S. C. Bannerji, Dr. B. K. Bannerji, Mr. J. C. Maitra, Mr. A. T Deve, Mr. A. K. Bannerji, Mr. M. L. Das and Mr. P. C. Chakravaty, took keen interest in making arrangements for a grand celebration of Durga Puja.

## HARD LOT OF BOMBAY TAILORS

### Appeal To Public

Mr. Tajuddin Ajmayri writes:—

The public of Bombay are aware of the strikes carried on by tailors in different parts of Bombay for the grave injustice done to them by the ready made shop-owners. The main grievances of the tailors among others are the low wages, no holidays, bad sitting accommodation, bad treatment and harassments, etc.

The proprietors of the Stores spread bad rumours about the tailors who are picketting the shops and also about those who are on strike. The public will be surprised to hear the rates of stitching charges paid to the tailors. The charges are one Rupee for 40 shirts or 60 pyjamas or 10 coats. At the most an expert tailor, can stitch about 20 shirts, 30 pyjamas or 5 coats after working for 12 hours.

## Ismailia Co-operative Bank

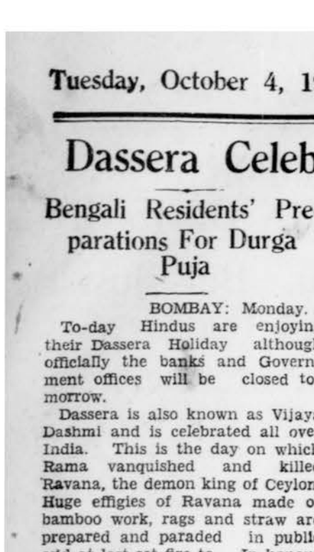
The eighth annual general meeting of the Ismailia Co-operative Bank, Bombay, was held in Recreation Club Institute Hall on Friday last when the President of the Bank, Mr. Hajimahomed Jooma Janmahomed, presented the Directors' Report and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June last to shareholders which was adopted.

The Bank has a paid-up share capital of about a lakh. The net profit during the period under report was Rs. 5,280 out of which Rs. 2,500 was taken to different funds which now amount to more than Rs. 30,000 about one-third of the share capital. The shareholders were paid 2-1|2 per cent. dividend which rate has been maintained since almost the inception of the Bank eight years ago. The total number of members is 1672.

The Bank has its office in its own building at Dongri which contains a Safe Deposit Vault built on up-to-date modern lines and open to all without any distinction of caste or creed. The building and the vault were constructed only last year and the opening ceremony was performed by Prince Aly Khan.

The Bank's Government Classification is "A" and it is considered a model institution among co-operative societies in this Presidency.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.—The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Hedley V. Cooke, Junior, as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.—United Press.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# AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Four months' rigorous imprisonment was awarded to Leahbai Moses, by Mr. Kantilal C. Thakore, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on the charge of living on the earning of prostitution.

The evidence showed that the Vigilance Branch received certain information and Sub-Inspectors Rane and Honavar raided Menta Mansion at Parel after having sent a bogus customer. They found four or five girls in the premises of the accused.

The police arrested the accused and her son. His Worship convicted the accused and remarked that she was conducting an extensive business. He took a serious view of her offence. He accordingly sentenced her to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The son was acquitted for want of evidence.

## *FORFEITURE ORDERS CANCELLED*

The Government of Bombay have cancelled their orders declaring the following publications to be forfeited.

(1) "Shrinivasrav" written by Nath Madhav and published by the Hind Agency, Bombay.

(2) "Vaidik-Rashtragit" written by S. D. Satavalekar and published by Vijya Bandhu at Chandbanda, Hyderabad, (Deccan).

(3) "Shri Baji Deshpande Yancha Powada" being book No. 2 of the "Abhinav Bharat" Series written by "Vinayak" and published by Phatak Brothers, Bombay.

## SHARP SHOWERS IN CITY

### Rainfall About 14 Inches Above Normal

BOMBAY: Monday.

With nearly 14 inches of rainfall above normal, Bombay is assured of a plentiful supply of water for the coming year.

It was wet throughout yesterday though the volume of rainfall was not much. Weather experts are disposed to think that the present depression in the city will disappear by the evening although there might be some rain occasionally.

The man in the street is not inclined to agree with the weather prophets. Sharp showers will, according to him, continue till the end of the Dasara festival.

There were some sharp showers this morning, drenching all office-goers without cars.

The following are the rainfall figures recorded at different centres during the 24 hours ended 8 a.m. to-day.

| | inches. |
|---|---|
| Colaba | .29 |
| Fort | .32 |
| Byculla | .61 |

## ROAD BLOCKED BY FLOODED RIVER

### Warning To Motorists Leaving Poona

The river at Pandharpur twenty miles south east of Poona on the main road to Sholapur is in heavy flood and the road is impossible (states a note from the W. I. A. A.).

A motorist last Saturday was compelled to return to Poona, the river having risen six feet overnight. Those wishing to go from Poona to Sholapur are advised to rail their cars, the alternative route via Purandhar Fort being doubtful.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-10-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.006 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 80.8 degrees 6.1 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.4 degrees 0.6 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 95 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 24 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 317 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 38 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.29 inches

Total rainfall during the month 4.99 inches

Total rainfall during the year 80.70 inches.

Weather remark: Rain, thunder and lightening.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-10-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.82 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.62 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

# All India Weather

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 3.

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

| | Max. Temp. | Min. Temp. | Rainfall Past 24 hours. | Total Since 1st June. | Difference to normal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agra | 101 | 73 | — | 17.1 | —6.8 |
| Amraoti | 87 | 70 | 1.6 | 39.9 | +11.6 |
| Akora | 87 | 71 | 0.8 | 39.4 | +12.2 |
| Ahmedabad | 99 | 79 | 0.2 | 19.3 | —8.2 |
| Ajmer | 99 | 78 | — | 8.4 | —9.9 |
| Ahmednagar | 79 | 71 | 0.7 | 33.5 | +15.6 |
| Ambala | 101 | 78 | — | 18.8 | —4.7 |
| Allahabad | 96 | 77 | — | 48.5 | +13.9 |
| Benares | 94 | 78 | — | 34.6 | —1.2 |
| Bareilly | 98 | 79 | — | 33.6 | —5.0 |
| BOMBAY | 81 | 76 | 0.3 | 79.4 | +12.1 |
| Bangalore | 78 | 64 | — | 27.0 | +6.7 |
| Bhopal | 92 | 72 | — | 46.6 | |
| Baroda | 94 | 75 | 0.4 | 33.6 | — |
| Belgaum | 76 | 67 | 0.2 | 35.1 | —4.5 |
| Bhahawalpore | 104 | 72 | — | 4.7 | +0.9 |
| Bijapur | 81 | 69 | — | 27.0 | +12.1 |
| Bellary | 86 | 71 | — | 21.2 | +9.5 |
| Bhavnagar | 91 | 76 | 0.2 | 20.1 | +0.6 |
| Chittagong | 92 | 78 | — | 87.8 | +12.6 |
| Calcutta | 93 | 80 | — | 27.1 | —20.5 |
| Cuttack | 82 | 75 | 1.1 | 37.6 | —8.0 |
| Cawnpore | 99 | 80 | — | 47.8 | +15.4 |
| Calicut | 83 | 73 | 0.1 | 106.0 | +17.5 |
| Colombo | 84 | 78 | — | 17.1 | —4.9 |
| Cheerapunji | 82 | 65 | — | 457.6 | +140.7 |
| Cocanada | 87 | 78 | 0.3 | 37.7 | +15.0 |
| Cochin | 83 | 76 | T | 63.6 | —10.4 |
| Dehra Dun | 90 | 73 | — | 77.7 | +4.5 |
| Delhi | 100 | 77 | — | 9.5 | —13.5 |
| Dehra I. Khan | 103 | 71 | — | 2.0 | —3.3 |
| Darjeeling | 74 | 58 | — | 111.2 | +2.9 |
| Desa | 102 | 75 | — | 19.5 | —3.9 |
| Dalhousie | — | — | — | 47.0 | —10.0 |
| Fort Sandeman | 93 | 66 | — | 3.8 | —1.5 |
| Gorakhpur | 98 | 80 | — | 55.3 | +11.7 |
| Hyderabad (Dn.) | 82 | 69 | — | 24.4 | —0.3 |
| Hyderabad (Sd.) | 108 | 84 | — | 3.6 | —2.5 |
| Indore | 90 | 70 | 1.5 | 44.9 | +14.5 |
| Jhansi | 98 | 76 | — | 34.6 | +1.3 |
| Jubbulpore | 91 | 73 | — | 54.1 | +4.3 |
| Jacobabad | 109 | 75 | — | 1.0 | —1.3 |
| Jaipur | 99 | 76 | — | 11.3 | —10.5 |
| Karwar | 82 | 75 | 0.1 | 100.4 | —8.9 |
| Karachi | 85 | 74 | — | 4.3 | —1.5 |
| Kodaikanal | 63 | 51 | — | 25.2 | +1.1 |
| Khandwa | 93 | 74 | — | 30.9 | +4.1 |
| Lucknow | 97 | 79 | — | 54.9 | +20.7 |
| Ludhaina | 103 | 77 | — | 8.2 | —13.8 |
| Lahore | 103 | 71 | — | 7.0 | —7.9 |
| Lyallpur | 100 | 72 | — | 7.1 | —3.9 |
| Multan | 104 | 75 | — | 3.0 | —2.0 |
| Mysore | 79 | 66 | 0.1 | 14.5 | —0.1 |
| Madras | 93 | 79 | T | 13.9 | —2.3 |
| Marmagoa | 80 | 71 | 1.2 | 82.3 | — |
| Malegaon | 83 | 74 | 0.1 | 25.5 | +6.9 |
| Mussoorie | 68 | 59 | — | 55.1 | —15.5 |
| Mahableshwar | 66 | 60 | 5.4 | 270.3 | +14.8 |
| Murree | 69 | 58 | — | 40.8 | +1.3 |
| Mount Abu | 87 | 71 | — | 38.1 | +19.6 |
| Masulipatam | 88 | 81 | — | 22.9 | —1.5 |
| Mandalay | 90 | 74 | — | 15.6 | —3.2 |
| Mangalore | 83 | 74 | 0.6 | 119.6 | +12.1 |
| Meerut | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mercara | 68 | 61 | 0.6 | 118.9 | +14.5 |
| Nagpur | 88 | 73 | 0.1 | 51.5 | +8.6 |
| Ootacamund | 60 | 51 | — | 25.0 | —2.8 |
| Patna | 93 | 82 | — | 54.5 | +12.3 |
| Peshawar | 97 | 68 | — | 3.5 | —1.2 |
| Poona | 82 | 71 | 1.0 | 32.6 | +11.7 |
| Pachmarhi | 82 | 68 | — | 74.1 | +3.1 |
| Port Blair | 82 | 75 | 0.8 | 86.1 | +19.3 |
| Quetta | 87 | 48 | — | 1.0 | — |
| Ranchi | 85 | 69 | 0.3 | 41.0 | —6.1 |
| Rawalpindi | 100 | 65 | — | 33.4 | +10.8 |
| Rangoon | 88 | 79 | 0.5 | 77.0 | +1.2 |
| Ratnagiri | 82 | 73 | 1.4 | 129.6 | +35.3 |
| Rajkot | 95 | 75 | 0.3 | 19.0 | —5.8 |
| Sialkot | 101 | 73 | — | 27.9 | +5.2 |
| Srinagar | 87 | 48 | — | 6.6 | —1.3 |
| Sholapur | 84 | 71 | — | 39.2 | +17.4 |
| Shillong | 81 | 55 | — | 68.1 | +11.2 |
| Simla | 72 | 58 | T | 40.8 | —7.1 |
| Surat | 90 | 77 | T | 42.0 | +3.2 |
| Salem | 90 | 73 | — | 24.0 | +3.0 |
| Trichinopoly | 95 | 77 | — | 12.8 | +0.5 |
| Trivandrum | 84 | 75 | 0.3 | 30.6 | +1.1 |
| Vizagapatam | 86 | 77 | 0.4 | 31.6 | +10.2 |

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

## DEPRESSION DEEPENS

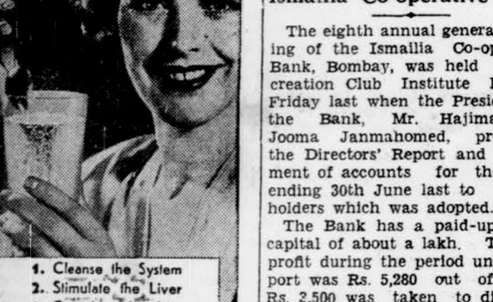
### Widespread Thunder-Showers Likely

POONA, Oct. 3.

The depression has passed out into the Arabian sea and has deepened. It is centred this morning near latitude nineteen degrees north, and longitude seventy-one degrees east, and is tending to move in some north-westerly direction. Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in the west coast, north and west Deccan, Berar, east Gujarat and local in the Central Provinces, west Central India and over the belt from north Madras coast to south-west Bengal Temperatures continued above normal in north-west India.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Mahableshwar 5 inches; Nizamabad 2; Indore, Amraoti, Ratnagiri and Khandala 1½; Balasore, Cuttack, Marmagoa and Poona 1; Port Blair, Akola, Ahmednagar and Parbhani three quarters.

Forecast:—Until evening of fourth:—Thundershowers will be fairly widespread on the west coast in north and west Deccan, Central Provinces, west Central India, Gujarat and the belt from north Madras coast to south-west Bengal scattered showers are expected in Rajputana and the extreme north of the country.—A. P.

**Send him to school well nourished!**

The right start for morning school is a *quick* energy-building breakfast. Kellogg's Corn Flakes are easily digested, keep minds alert. Ready to eat with milk and sugar. Children love the toasted flavour. 10 helpings, crisp and fresh in each moisture-proof WAXTITE packet. Sold at your stores.

FIRST CHOICE OF MODERN PARENTS EVERYWHERE

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**POORNIMA**

THE POETRY OF LIFE AT KRISHNA DAILY 5-15, 8, 10-45

DUSEHRA MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2-30

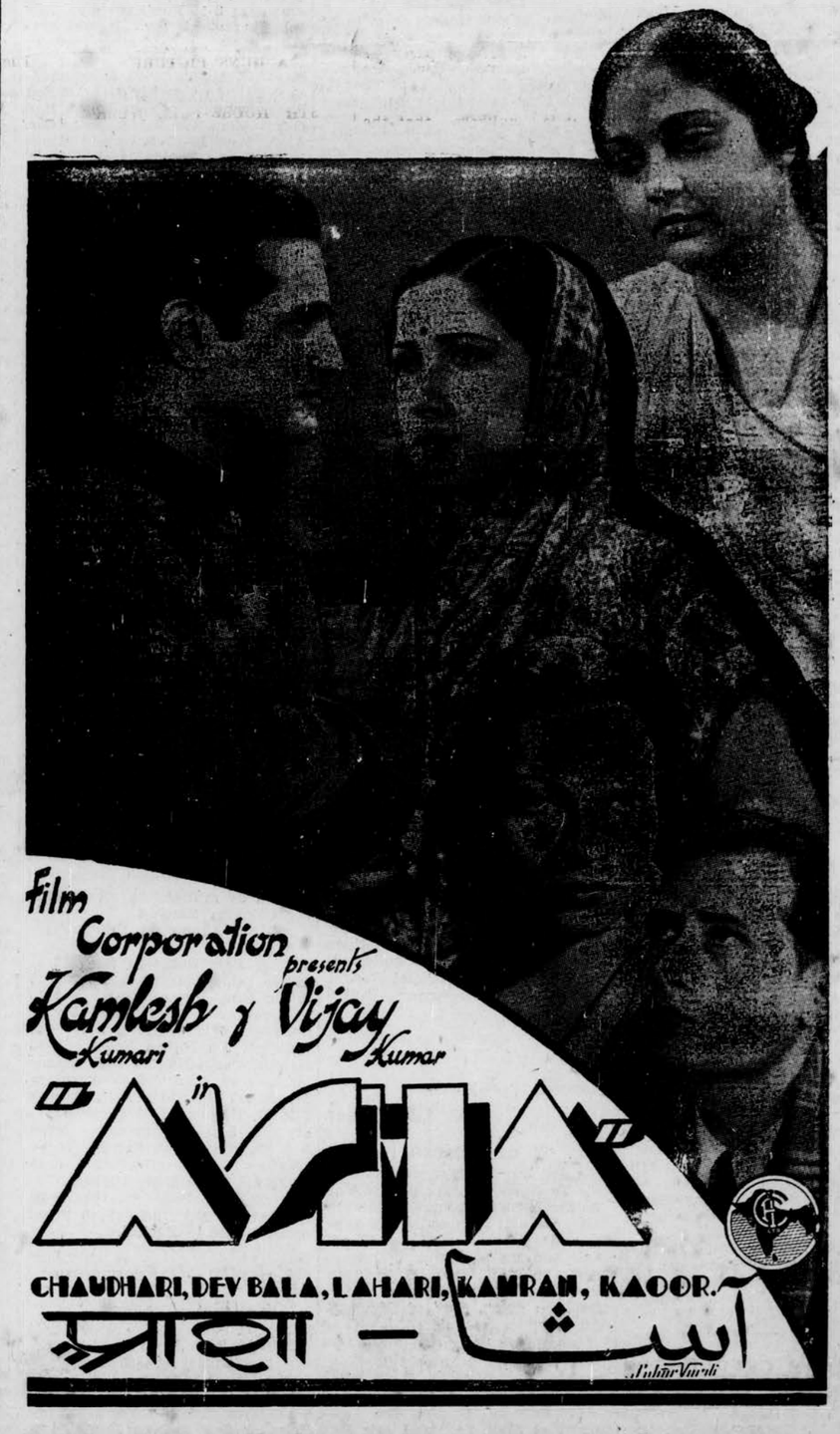


*COMING AT THE*

**Royal Opera House**

ON THE

**15th October**



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"AKAN"

CHAUDHARI, DEV BALA, LAHARI, KAMRAN, KAOOR.

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Pictures

# SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

## Obstruction As Instrument Of Warfare

## LABOUR LEADERS OUT TO SEE IT THROUGH

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 3.

**The Bombay Legislative Assembly commenced its proceedings on August 17. It sat for at least forty days continuously, leaving alone the two or three breaks of a coupe of days each. And yet, so far nothing of far-reaching consequence to the public of the Province has been done by the Legislature. Computing the waste in terms of money, the amount spent on these meetings of the Assembly is more than Rs. 25,000/-.**

Let us see what the Assembly has done since it met. It took more than 15 days to go through the Assembly Rules. Then there was the Village Panchayats Bill. Of course, the public is greatly interested in the measure. But the Assembly took about a week to discuss the motion for the first reading of the bill, which has now been referred to a Select Committee. Then there were certain minor bills which went through all the stages within thirty minutes.

It must, however be said that several interesting hours of the Assembly have been taken up for interpellations.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS AT WORK.

The Trades Disputes Bill, a very comprehensive measure with more than 80 clauses and meant for promoting Industrial Peace in the Province was introduced by the Prime Minister on 2nd September. Almost every member that could speak in the House was able to catch the eye of the Speaker, who has been 'patience personified,' so far as this bill is concerned. After fifteen days, the motion for the first reading was passed. Members of the Opposition, in this case about half a dozen labour leaders, have been following dilatory tactics from the very beginning. If all arguments against the Bill or a particular clause in question are exhausted, they resort to quotations from books, and by no means, are they few. Origin of Trade Union Movement, the relationship between employer and employee, Class War, present structure of the capitalist society and duty of the community towards workers have been repeated in the House several times. As the Speaker, pointed out to these half dozen leaders several times, the arguments were the same advanced by different members "in their own language and with their own wording," but still they persisted in their repetition.

SO THIS IS CIRCULATION!

"This is how we are sending the Bill to circulation" is the explanation of the Labour leaders for the extremely slow progress of the Bill in the House. As Mr. Jamnadas Mehta remarked "they want to see that the Bill will be Bill No. so and so of 1938-39 and not of 1938. This gives an indication of what half a dozen men are out to do with a House of 175 members. For everyone of the 100 amendments that have been so far moved one after another Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, S. V. Parulekar; S. H. Jhabvala, R. A. Khedgikar, G. K. Phadke and sometimes Mr. Jagtap have spoken and given practically the same reasons why the clause should not be passed or why the amendment should be carried. The reply of the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, who was in-charge of the Bill, in the absence of the Premier in Delhi has, in most cases been "I have nothing to say." That is because he has to repeat the same replies as the arguments have been the same. And thus goes on the discussion. There have been sixty divisions so far during the second reading.

When there was a suggestion by the Prime Minister and then by the Home Minister that the House should sit longer hours, there were protests from the Labour leaders who have been responsible for holding up the progress of the Bill. When the question of public money being wasted was mentioned, they were indignant. Where was the question of waste of public money, when a measure affecting the future of nearly a million workers was under discussion? They had a right to carry on and they are determined to do so.

NEW TACTICS.

These Labour leaders seem to be tired of repeating the same arguments. Why not try some other methods by which public attention could be focused? That is what they intend to do from Wednesday next. Those who have read about the happenings in the Assembly last week when Mr. Narayanrao Joshi was in the Chair and Mr. S. V. Parulekar quoted from books, will have an idea as to what is to happen. It is not on a single day that it will happen. It has been well planned and numbers have been given to persons indicating the day on which they have to be up and doing. They are about thirteen or fourteen and will be able to carry on their new tactics till the 17th, the day fixed for General strike.

IMPORTANT BILLS HELD UP.

The main and important clauses of the Bill have been passed. The remaining clauses are not very important; at least that is what I have been told. But the Labour leaders contend that every word of the Bill is important, so important that each word calls for renewed attack from a different angle. Due to these tactics of the Opposition, the Tenancy Bill and the Bill providing for the return of Confiscated Lands have been held up, and may not come up for discussion till the Special Session in Bombay in December. The present Session is likely to go up to the middle of November, with about six days break for Divali.

# TO-DAY ON RADIO

### Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

a. m.

8-0 Records.

p.m.

1-0 Market Rates. Announcements 1-5 Music 2-0 Arti 2-5 Manohar Kapur 2-25 Melody on flute 2-30 Rescue homes in Bombay talk in Gujarati by Taraben Premchand 2-45 Singing to Radio 2-55 Hindustani Poems 3-0 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar 5-30 Clarionet Solo 5-40 Who Sings There? 6-0 Gujarati Poems 6-10 Vijaya Dashami 6-30 To Bhumijan 7-30 French Wit talk in Marathi by S. Paranjpe 7-45 Manohar Kapur 8-15 Arti 8-20 Bombay Orchestra 8-30 Jehangir-Nurjehan 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Manohar Kapur 9-30 News 9-45 Under the White Ensign: 1 10-0 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar 11-0 Epilogue.

### Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

p.m.

1-0 As in Bombay I.

61 metres (4,905 kc/s)

p. m.

5-30 As in Bombay I 10-0 Teddy Weatherford 11-0 Epilogue.

### Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s).

a. m.

7-0 Katha from 'Sri Ramayana'. 7-15 Arti. 7-25 Devotional Ditties. 7-45 Ghazals from Ferozabai. 8-5 Amateur Attempts. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

noon.

12-0 Bhagat aur Bhagwan.

p. m.

1-0 Major and Minor. 2-0 World History, The Earth. by Dr. S. A. Hashmi. 2-15 Musical Interlude. 2-20 Readings of Hindustani passages by Kh. Hasan Nizami. 6-0 News, in English. 6-5 In Hindustani. 6-10 Her Choicest. 6-30 For Young Listeners. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 7-30 In Celebration of Dussehra 8-15 Punishment. Talk in Hindustani by Pitam Sinha 8-30 Surbahar Solo: Desh. 8-35 Amateur Attempts News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 London Philharmonic Orchestra 10-0 Great Man Has Said talk by Dr. A. A. Puri 10-15 Favourite Songs 10-35 John Foulds Music 10-55 News.

### Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

As in Delhi I.

60 metres (4,995 kc/s)

p.m.

6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi I 6-10 Her Choicest Ghazals 6-30 to 7-0 As in Delhi I 7-0 Classical Music 8-0 Musical Interlude. 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I 9-45 Sitar Solo 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi I 10-15 Night Melodies 10-55 News.

### Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

noon

12-0 to 2-35 As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

p.m.

6-0 to 7-0 Programme as in Delhi I.

7-0 to 8-15 Programme as in Delhi II.

8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I

9-45 to 10-0 Programme as in Delhi II.

10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I.

10-15 to 11-0 Programme as in Delhi II.

### Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

VUC 370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

p. m.

12-30 Paul Robeson: Bass 12-51 Music 1-15 Market Rates 1-17 Music from Firpo's Restaurant 1-30 Commercial News 1-35 Bijoya Songs 2-0 Sita Haran 5-0 For Children 6-0 Bijaya Songs 6-15 Harendranath Nundee 6-30 Niranjana: the Start 6-50 Alauddin Sircar 7-5 Harendra Nath Nandee 7-20 Fazl Karim 7-40 Parula Chakravati 8-0 Commercial News 8-5 Niranjana: the End 8-30 News, Weather Report (Bengali) 8-45 News 9-0 Local News (Bengali) 9-5 Nirmal K. Bhattacharya 9-20 Orchestra Interlude 9-45 Vocal and Pianoforte Recital.

### Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

p.m.

12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta I.

61.47 metres (4,880 kc/s)

p.m.

5-0 to 9-20 As in Calcutta I 9-20 Golam Sabbir Khan 9-30 Mrs. Belarani Sen 10-0 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

### Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

p.m.

4-0 Things of interest talk in Telugu 4-5 Napoleon talk in Telugu 4-20 Music Veena lead by Shrimati Comathi Ammal 5-0 Shrimati A. Pattammal: Vocal 5-30 Suddhasimantini on Violin 5-35 M. S. Hari Hara Iyer: Vocal 6-0 For Children 6-30 V. Venkatasubbiah Gupta: Vocal 7-15 Library at Tanjore talk in Telugu 7-30 V. Venkatasubbiah Gupta: Vocal 8-15 Narthanasala 9-0 News, Weather 9-15 There's A Limit To Nationalism. Talk by S. Satyamurthi. 9-30 Jesse Crawford: Cinema Organ. 9-45 London Philharmonic Orchestra 10-11 Building a Radio set. 10-30 Epilogue.

### Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950) kc/s)

p.m.

5-0 Southern Melodies. 5-30 to 9-30 As in Madras II. 9-30 Sundarsanam Chetty of Bangalore: Vocal.

### Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

a.m.

9-30 Announcements. 10-0 Naat. 10-5 Travellers' Tales. 10-15 Naghma Bhindrabani. Orchestra. 10-20 The joy of travelling, talk in Hindustani. 10-30 Programme for women. 10-20 Lal Mohammad. 10-40 Araish-o-Zebaish. 10-50 Al Mah-i-Munawwar Bismillah.

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Lal Mohammad. 6-0 Noor Jahan Begam. 6-20 Interlude of Instrumental music. 6-30 Shamshad Begam. 6-55 Hour with villagers. 7-45 Traveller's Causerie. Talk in Hindustani. 8-0 Lal Mohammad. 8-20 Din Mohammad on Rabab 8-25 Noor Jahan Begam. 8-45 Naghma-i-Shadmani. 8-55 Shamshad Begam. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Lal Mohammad. 10-0 Noor Jahan. 10-20 Listeners' letters 10-40 Phool Wali.

### Lahore Programme

VUL 276 meters (1,086 kc/s)

p.m.

6-0 Airvoice Orchestra: Multani. 6-10 Classical music. 6-30 A Violin Recital: Puria. 6-45 Dussehra. Feature programme by Hansraj. 7-30 Why do I earn less than Ford? A talk by M. L. Chowla. 7-45 Airvoice Orchestra: Misri Nautch. 7-55 Salig Ram Kohli. 8-0 I knew. 8-15 In the devotional mood. 8-40 Two Shabds. 9-0 Khurshid Sultana. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Classical music. 10-0 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi and Party. 10-30 Artist's choice.

### Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

p.m.

6-0 Benoy Bhushan Gupta. 6-20 Alap and Gat Patdeep on Sarangi. 6-30 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 6-55 Benoy Bhushan Gupta. 7-10 Film songs. 7-35 Akhtaribai. 7-45 Education. Talk in Hindustani 8-0 Benoy Bhushan Gupta. 8-25 Akhtaribai. 8-55 Lucknow Radio Orchestra. 9-5 Bhushan. 9-15 News, Weather Report in Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 New Books 10-0 Bhooli hui Kahanian.

### B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc/s) GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s.) GSG 16.86m (17.79 Mc/s). GSG (to 9-30 p. m.) 16.86m (17.79 Mc/s) GSF 19.82m (15.14 Mc/s)

p. m.

7-30 Sociable Songs 8-0 Harry Engleman's Quintet 8-30 Scottish Pipe Music 8-45 Steamboat 9-30 News 9-50 The Dansant.

10-50 to 11-45 p. m. Arabic Programme GSP 19.60 metres (15.31 Mc/s.)

## First Pharmaceutical Journal Of India

The United Provinces Pharmaceutical Association, Benares Hindu University, has decided to publish a quarterly journal under the name of "The Indian Journal of Pharmacy" from next year. The first issue will be out in January, 1939. A very strong eritorial board has been formed consisting of Dr. B. B. Bhatia, M.D., M. R. C. P., Bucknow; Dr. K. C. Pandya, M.A., Ph.D., D.I.C., Agra; Dr. S. S. Joshi, D.Sc. (Lond.), Benares; Prof. P. S. Varma, M.Sc., A.I.I.Sc., Benares; Capt. S. K. Choudhury, B.A., M.B.E., M.B., I.M.S. (Late), Benares; Mr. G. P. Srivastava, B.Sc. (Pharm. Chem.), Benares; Mr. B. P. Dube, Benares; Mr. S. K. Sen, M.Sc., Cawnpore; and Prof. M. L. Schroff, A. B. Hons. (Cornell), M. S. (Mass), (Editor-in-Chief).

## RESULTS OF TABLE TENNIS MATCHES

The following are the results of the Open Table Tennis Championship matches held on Monday:

H. M. Barafwala beat V. Mahmood 21-10, 21-7.

L. N. Samel beat Jagannath 21-15, 21-15.

A. F. Vakil beat L. P. Durpel 21-13, 21-17.

H. M. Barafwala beat L. N. Samel 21-9, 21-13.

P. S. Raje beat D. S. Coelho 19-21, 21-9, 21-15.

S. B. Mama w.o. K. M. Moudgill.

F. R. Nariman beat K. A. C. Peermahomed 21-8, 21-17.

S. B. Mama beat D. H. Ferreira 21-11, 21-16.

V. S. Patkar beat S. H. Sukthankar 21-14, 19-21, 21-18.

R. V. Wagle w.o. P. N. Pohoowalla.

A. F. Vakil beat Laxmanrao 21-17, 18-21, 21-16.

P. S. Rage beat R. V. Wagh 21-14, 21-13.

R. A. Laud beat L. K. Narayanan 21-16, 21-10.

K. H. Kapadia beat V. D. Vagle 21-8, 21-15.

R. Sen beat M. G. Curusco 21-12, 21-9.

A. B. Patel beat Homi R. Mistry 21-10, 21-16.

R. A. Laud beat A. B. Patel 21-17, 23-21.

H. K. Shivdasani beat N. D. Munshi 21-14, 21-14.

S. J. Bharucha w.o. Meherja Mehta.

J. Boyce w.o. R. H. Lilani.

H. Kanga w.o. R. V. Nerurkar.

R. Sen beat H. Kanga 14-21, 21-13 21-14.

J. Boyce beat S. J. Bharucha, 21-12, 21-11.

J. P. Pocha beat D. M. Mistry 17-21, 21-12, 21-15.

### To-day's Fixtures

4 P.M. Session—

JUNIOR SINGLES FINALS

M. B. Batliwalla vs. M. V. Wagle.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

B.E.S.T. vs. Central Y.M.C.A. 'B'.

Grant Medical College vs. J.W. T.A.

D.D. Manohar vs. Samant.

T. V. Desai vs. Winner of previous match.

S. Rahimtoola vs. R. Desai.

S. N. Lalji vs. M. Vahid.

6 P.M. FIXTURES

E. Adam vs. K. E. Ghaswalla.

M. R. Acidwalla vs. B. G. Kulkarni.

G. Rolf vs. K. S. Musalawalla.

M. V. Wagle vs. Winner of previous match.

R. E. Kumana vs. Jayavant D. Telang.

B. Manchurji vs. Narvekar.

N. D. G. Rao vs. H. K. Mistry.

B. V. Phatak vs. J. S. Dastur.

S. S. Patkar vs. Winner of previous match.

B. D. Sha vs. A. Dyer.

D. N. Wagh vs. J. W. Siqueira.

H. R. Mistry vs. V. V. Saraya.

M. I. Lalji vs. D. H. Kapadia.

C. S. Major vs. M. Y. Bhandarkar.

K. Shroff vs. H. J. Banker.

R. N. Samuel vs. Dr. Bhave.

H. K. Shivdasani vs. L. P. Katkar.

## CYCLE RACES AT THE OVAL

Under the auspices of the Oriental Athletes Cycle Races will be held on 22nd and 23rd instant at the Oval, at 6-30 a.m. sharp. The following will be the programme:

SATURDAY 22ND OCTOBER.

1. FIRST RACE—3 Miles School Race. Entry Fee Re. 1. Members As. 8. (For School Boys Only).

2. SECOND RACE—5 Miles Open (Lap Prize) Entry Fee Re. 1. Members Free.

3. THIRD RACE—3 Miles Club Race (Only for members) Fee As. 8.

SUNDAY 23RD OCTOBER

1. FIRST RACE—5 Miles Novices. Entry Fee Re. 1. Members As. 8.

2. SECOND RACE—10 Miles Open. (Lap Prizes). Entry Fee Rs. 2. Members Free.

3. Prize Distribution.

Note:—One round of the Oval will be counted as one mile. Brakes will not be allowed.

The right of accepting entries is reserved by the Club. All entries should be given to the Hony. General Secretary on or before 20th October, by 2 p.m. sharp.

For further particulars apply: Minoo J. Mistry, C/o Lentin Engineer & Co., Byramji Mansion, Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 23673.

# ROAD PROGRAMME FOR NORTHERN DIVISION

## No Favouritism, But Just Allocation Of Funds

There has been some criticism in a section of the press that the road programme of Government shows undue favouritism to the Northern Division where, it is said, Government propose to effect great road improvements at the expense of the Central and Southern Divisions whose claims have been overlooked. The following few facts will indicate that these allegations are not well founded.

The present position in regard to area, population, revenue and road mileage of each of the three Divisions will be seen from the following statement:—

| | Population. | Area (in thousands of sq. miles). | Revenue 1935-36 (in thousands). | Provincial roads. | District Local Board roads. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (in miles). | |
| Northern Division | 40,62,352 | 14 | 1,27,61 | 825 | 1,469 |
| Central Division | 73,72,637 | 38 | 1,76,69 | 4,111 | 8,824 |
| Southern Division | 53,93,681 | 25 | 1,06,75 | 2,002 | 2,025 |

It is obvious from the above figures that the total mileage of roads, both Provincial and District Local Board is far greater in the Central and Southern Divisions than in the Northern Division, which is the most thickly populated area of the Province providing more revenue than the Southern Division. There is almost a complete absence of approach roads on rivers in the Northern Division linking the main arteries, while the Central and Southern Divisions stand in this respect on a distinctly better footing where all the important centres have been connected by through roads with bridges across almost all the rivers at various points.

Curiously enough, the two important industrial centres of the Province, namely, Bombay and Ahmedabad have no direct means of land communication except by rail.

ALLOCATION OF PETROL TAX.

In drawing up the road programme, both the Board of Communications and Government have borne in mind the existing circumstances and the growing needs of motor and other traffic of the various parts of the Province which have been brought to their notice from time to time and which have necessitated the sanction of special road works, including the modernisation of the Bombay-Poona and the Bombay-Nasik roads and the construction of the Bombay-Ahmedabad road, to be financed and constructed as distinct from the seven year programme.

Moreover, an examination of the seven year programme itself will show that there has been an impartial allocation of funds from the Petrol Tax, the Northern Division obtaining 25 per cent., the Central Division 45 per cent., and the Southern Division 30 per cent., of the assumed yearly average of Rs. 25 lakhs to be received as the Provincial share.

BOMBAY-AHMEDABAD ROAD.

The proposed Bombay-Ahmedabad Road is no doubt estimated to cost about Rs. 60 lakhs, including the cost of the bridges across the Narbada, the Mahi and the Watrak rivers and across several rivulets. This amount does not compare unfavourably with the cost of the modernisation of the Bombay-Poona and the Bombay-Nasik Roads, on each of which Government have to spend about Rs. 30 lakhs. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that the Bombay-Ahmedabad Road scheme is so framed as to include a portion of the road in the seven year programme to be financed without loan to the extent of 16¼ lakhs, the remaining 43¾ lakhs of the cost being met by loan from the Petrol Tax Fund, of which over Rs. 17 lakhs would be absorbed in the construction of the Narbada

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 5.)

# WILD BOARS' ISLAND

It was Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, the precursor of romanticism in France, who, in his famous novel "Paul and Virginia," was the first to draw attention to Madagascar, the beautiful island of the Indian Ocean.

This island, which is the fourth largest in area, was discovered in 1506 by the Portuguese Fernando Soares; some people attribute this discovery to Antao Goncalves. Before that epoch, "Nossi Ndambo", Wild Boars' Island, as it was called by the natives, had already been visited by Arabs who gave it the name of "The Manai Country."

Madagascar is a magnificent island and travellers who have visited it are tireless in praising the beauty of this country. Everything is there: mountains covered with snow, lofty tablelands with a healthy climate, marshes of treacherous beauty, swiftly flowing rivers impossible to navigate, virgin forests, with a fauna that differs in many points from that of other continents. Amongst the characteristic animals of Madagascar, we would mention the lemurians. There is also a remarkable carnivorous animal, the fossa, that is only to be met with in this island. Some of the butterflies that have magnificent colours have a wing-spread of 18 centimetres; moreover, there are thousands that attain to a length of 20 centimetres. There are also many species of bats.

But—in common with many other countries—Madagascar possesses the malaria mosquito which is able to multiply abundantly in the marshes of the island. Malarial fevers render those regions very unhealthy and many Europeans have succumbed there.

The traveller who now visits these countries immunises himself against this malady by means of quinine. According to the results obtained by the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations, it is only necessary to take six grains of quinine per day throughout the fever season to be immune from the malady. For treatment, 15 grains to 20 grains of quinine must be taken daily for from 5 to 7 days.

Tourists can therefore now enjoy the beauties of this picturesque region in confidence, without any fear of taking malaria away with them as an unpleasant souvenir.

## HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN KAIRA

### Mr. Narkhi's Visit To Weaving Centres

(From Our Correspondent)

NADIAD, Sept. 30.

The handloom weaving industry of the Kaira District, has drawn special attention of the Economic and Industrial Survey Committee appointed by the Bombay Government.

The Investigator of the committee Mr. A. B. Trivedi has submitted his report for the district, and therefore Mr. Chimanlal C. Narkhi, who is taking keen interest in the revival of the industry, is asked to visit the weaving centres, and send samples of the cloths prepared on the handloom, for a closer study of the committee.

Yesteray Mr. Chimanlal C. Narkhi visited Vadtal, Karamsad and other weaving centres for the purpose.

## MADRAS CELEBRATES GANDHI JAYANTI

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

Congress Babbas in several divisions of the City and public bodies celebrated the 70th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi to-day in feeding the poor, hoisting of the national flag in the morning and holding public meetings in the afternoon.

The Mayor Mr. J. Sivashanmugham Pillai initiated the celebrations this morning at the Ripon Building (Corporation Buildings) by unfurling the national flag at an impressive ceremony.—United Press.

## Gandhi Jayanti At Ghatkopar

GHATKOPAR, Oct. 1.

Under the auspices of Ghatkopar Taluka Congress Committee their constructive programmes were sale of Khadi Hoondis in the public and sale of khaddar at Khadi Stall and the Spinning. Propaganda before 70 days for 70,000 yards hand-spun yarns, which has been done. Sale of Hoondies and Khadder as under:—

4,100 Hoondies at Ghatkopar.

970 Hoondies at Steel Market, Bombay.

800 Khaddar at the Stall.

5,870 less Rs. 260 Hoondies returned at Stall, i.e., total sale Rs. 5,610.

Why FLIT
is so deadly to MOSQUITOES
Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Flit has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit—and refuse all substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. Be sure the soldier is on the tin.
FLIT
Prices Reduced
Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

## CHOLERA AND PLAGUE HAVOC IN C. P.

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 2

Although the town of Jubbulpore is free from cholera and plague, the surrounding areas are still in the grip of these epidemics which are taking heavy toll of human life.

Cholera was responsible for 4,620 cases and 1,976 deaths against 8,295 attacks and 1,794 deaths in the preceding week. 116 cases and six deaths from plague were reported against 68 attacks and 11 deaths in the preceding week.


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The FINEST THEATRE in Bombay!
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. 'Ph. 41561
REDUCED PRICES ALL SHOWS:
As. 4, As. 9, As. 14, Rs. 1-2,
Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-4 including Tax.

Also
BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS
"2nd Visit of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to HERR HITLER and Scenes, in Sudetenland."

TO-DAY at PATHE
SPECIAL EXTRA MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
Both Epochs of Victor Hugo's "LES MISERABLES" with Harry Baur will be shown TOGETHER.
SEE IT AT REDUCED PRICES.
Special Concessions to Students
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DO YOU..?

Do you appreciate a good, healthy, shapely performance, with melodious music sung with a silver voice?

SEE and HEAR SURENDRA in SAGAR'S musical Drama

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BIBBO, PRABHA
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TO-DAY, Matinee, 2-30 p.m.
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A Frank Borzage Production
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NEXT ATTRACTION:—
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"JUDGE HARDY'S CHILDREN"
with
LEWIS STONE,
MICKEY ROONEY,
CECILIA PARKER,
FAY HOLDEN.


# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Asho Shud 10, 1994
Muslim: Shaban 9, 1357
Parsi: Farvardin 29, 1308
Hightide: 8-33 20-44
Lowtide: 1-30 14-59
Sunrise: 6h. 30m.
Sunset: 6h. 26m.
Dasara: Public holiday: Banks closed.

### Wednesday, October 5.

Sheriff's public meeting to mourn death of Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

### Saturday, October 8.

S. S. 'Cathay' with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

PRINTING PRESS TO BE OPENED

The opening ceremony of Nyaya Sagar Printing Press Limited will be performed by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A. at 347, Kalbadevi Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

THE MYSORE ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA

"Vijaya Dasami" festival will be celebrated at the Association premises to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

MOGAVEERA FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

Dassera will be celebrated in the school to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. Mr. K. N. Gaitonde will speak on the occasion

VANI VIHAR VIDYALAYA, MATUNGA

The first anniversary of the Vidyalaya will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at its premises Matunga, G. I. P. All are cordially invited.

PURNAPRAGNA SEVA SANGHA, MATUNGA

The inaugural ceremony of the Sangha will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. in Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, Matunga. All Madhwas are requested to take part in the function.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Parel, Poibavdi.

THE BOMBAY HAIR CUTTING SALOON WORKERS' UNION

Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Hair Cutting Saloon Workers' Union, will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Union's Office at B. I. T. Cement Chawls Block No. 11/1.

ASSOCIATION OF YOUNG ARTISTS

The Monsoon Exhibition organised by Association of Young Artists, opened on 26th September is to remain open upto 4th October between 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. continuously on account of 'Dassera' a public Hindu holiday.

VADNAGARA NAGAR MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay, a Garba Sammelan (gathering) of the ladies of the community has been arranged to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. in the compound of Laxminarayan Mandir near Gowalia Tank.

BALAVANT AKHARA, VILE PARLE

The inaugural ceremony of the Balavant Akhara, Branch No. 1, will be performed by Prof. V. G. Rao to-day (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. on the open plot in front of D. B. Rao's Bungalow, Khar. All are cordially requested to attend.

KESHAVJI KARSONDAS 'SHREE BHATIYA UDYOGALAYA'.

The opening ceremony of the above Udyogalaya, will be made by Sheth Devidas Madhavji Thackersey, to-day (Tuesday) at 10 a.m. sharp at Halai Mahajan Wadi, Kolbhat Lane.


EROS 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

COMMENCING TO-DAY!

A Stirring & Grimly Entertaining Film that Tells the WHYS and WHEREFORES of the Dance Hall Hostess Racket which preys on INNOCENT GIRLS!

NEXT FRIDAY:
UNIVERSAL'S MASTERPIECE
"LETTER OF INTRODUCTION"


## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"God's Country and the Woman" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Men Are Such Fools" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Unexpected" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"Paid to Dance." Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Girl in the Taxi" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gramophone Singer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
METRO—"Mannequin" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti-Mata". Daily at 2, 5, 8 and 11 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"Stolen Heaven" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Goldwyn Follies" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dhruva Kumar" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—'Mother Carey's Chickens" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Under the Red Robe" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Cat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE PROGRAMME

A correspondent writes:—
The musical tea sponsored by the 3 Arts Circle was attended by a distinguished gathering which included Atiya Begum, Mr. A. Mobin and Mr. Rehman, the Classic songs by Miss P. Steller and Mr. Valli Miranda as also the tap dancing by the Steller Brothers were greatly appreciated. Credit goes to Mr. E. A. Terry who organised the whole function.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, a public meeting will be held to hear the Raja Saheb of Pirpur, Chairman of the Inquiry Committee of the All-India Muslim League, on the "Needs of the Mussalmans" at Kaisar Baug to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

PUBLIC MEETING OF AUDICHYA BRAHMINS

Under the auspices of different associations of Audichya Brahmins, a public meeting of the said community will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. in the hall on the first floor of Madhav Baug, under the presidentship of Mr. Ishverray N. Pandya, Retired Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, to honour Miss Tara D. Shukla and Miss Vasant D. Shukla on their return from England after receiving higher education.

GANDHI JAYANTI EXHIBITION

Tamil Nad varieties will be displayed at the Exhibition on 4th, 5th and 6th instant (Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday) at Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi. Number of villages covered by the A. I. S. A. work in Tamil Nad, 1509 in 1936 and 2494 in 1937. Thus the A. I. S. A. has been able to find work for 40420 artisans in these villages. Do not miss to inspect the Tamil Nad varieties at the Exhibition.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT SANTA CRUZ

The Khadi Exhibition which has been arranged under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee, in view of Gandhi Jayanti, at Anand Bhuwan, Ghodbunder Road, Santa Cruz will remain open upto to-day (Tuesday) It will remain open from morning 8 to 11 a.m. and from evening 4 to 8 p.m.

GOSSAGE CHARITY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

Owing to Saturday's drawn and postponed games, the following are the altered fixtures in the above tournament held under the auspices of the W. I. F. A. Ltd:—

Tuesday, Oct. 4: Caltax 'A' v. Alcock Ashdowns at 4-15 p.m.
Tuesday, Oct. 4: Bombay Telephones v. Fort Rangers at 5-30 p.m.
Wednesday, Oct. 5: Customs A. C. v. White Star F. C. at 5-30 p.m.
Thursday, Oct. 6: St. Mary's Old Boys v. Young Muslims at 5-30 p.m.
Friday, Oct. 7: Bombay City Police v. Khatau Sports at 5-30 p.m. (Re-play).

WORLI MALAYALEE ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of Worli Malayalee Association, a public meeting was held on Thursday, the 29th ultimo at 7-30 p.m. at Jamboori Maidan, Worli, to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti. Sjt. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer presided. All the speakers paid glowing tribute to Mahatmaji. His photo was garlanded by more than half a dozen Associations of Worli. The Worli Blind Home Inmates played the Orchestra and entertained the audience just before the meeting began.

INAUGURATION OF 'MANAV-SADAN'

The inaugural ceremony of the proposed scheme of the Society of the Servants of Humanity, otherwise known as 'Sri Manav-Sevak Samaj', for the establishment of 'Manav-Sadan' the Society's own premises for preaching the 'Unity and Accommodation of All Mankind' on a common platform, will be performed to-day (Tuesday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Kali Shankar Bajpai Reading Room at Fergusson Road, Worli, which premises will be utilised temporarily and as long the major scheme does not mature for the common use of the Society. Pandit Jagdev Shankar Sharma will perform the opening ceremony and Lala Ramsaran Lal will preside.

**Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Afzal Hussain, M.Sc., (Pb.) M.A. (Cantab), I.A.S., Principal of the Punjab Agricultural College and Research Institute, Lyallpur, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University.**

KHADI EXHIBITION AND SWADESHI BAZAAR

At Congress House

To-day ... ... ... Last Day

Opening hours between 5 to 10 p.m (S.T.).

## "Paid To Dance" At The Eros

A new slant on dance hall hostesses and their business is afforded in the Columbia Picture "Paid to Dance" which is due to begin its local run today at the 'Eros.' It drags out into the open the vicious racket with which gangsters have ruined the lives of many innocent girls.

SHRI BOMBAY AND MANGROL JAIN SABHA

The 47th annual gathering of Shri Bombay and Mangrol Jain Sabha will be held at Sir Cowasji J. Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Manilal Balabhai Nanavutty, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India presiding.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, BANDRA

Under the auspices of the above Library 'Shardotsava' will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Municipal Town Hall, Waterfield Road Bandra, Professor N. K. Bhagwat, will preside All are cordially invited to attend.

'INDIAN FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE' IN BOMBAY

A local correspondent writes:
'Among the notable arrivals in Bombay on Monday by s.s. 'Conte Biancamano has been noted Indian Social worker, Sister Saraswati, Secretary Ramkrishna Medical Education Society for Women, Calcutta She is on her way back from Edinburgh after attending the International Conference of Women held there in the month of July last.

Sister Saraswati's intention is to start a tearing campaign for the improvement of the deplorate state of affairs in India to-day where maternal and infant mortality alone accounts for approximately half of the total number of deaths, each year—due chiefly to the want of trained nurses and medicines, and absence of properly managed maternity hospitals. She was rightly hailed by one Surgeon-General of Bengal as 'The Florence Nightingale of India'."

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia, New Zealand and all correspondence for Colombo per s.s. 'Strathallan' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m respectively on Thursday, the 6th instant.

As the Fast Gulf mail steamer s.s. 'Varela' is now due to sail on 6-10-38 after the arrival of English mail steamer s.s. Strathallan' which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 6-10-38 at 2 p.m. the following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G. P. O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Unregistered correspondence upto 3 p.m. on 6-10-38.

Registered correspondence upto 2-30 p.m. on 6-10-38.

Parcels correspondence upto 11 a.m. on 6-10-38.

As the Fast Gulf mail steamer s.s. 'Bandra' is now due to sail on 6-10-38 after the arrival of English mail steamer s.s. 'Strathallan' which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 6-10-38 at 2 p.m. the following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G. P. O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Unregistered correspondence upto 3 p. m. on 6-10-38.

Registered correspondence upto 2-30 p.m. on 6-10-38.

Parcels correspondence upto 11 a.m on 6-10-38.

MUSLIM AMBULANCE SOCIETY.

In a message addressed to the Muslim Ambulance Society, Mr. M. A. Jinnah President of the All-India Muslim League writes:—

"I have read of the activities of the Muslim Ambulance Society and found the report furnished to me quite satisfactory. I am very glad that you propose to put the institution on a sound footing, and I wish your Managing Committee every success.

"I am very glad that you are on your way to establishing a permanent institution by constructing a building of your own. If the Muslim Ambulance Society can educate and serve on proper and efficient lines, that not only earn the appreciation of the public but they would be rendering a great service to the Muslim Community in particular. "I wish you every success in your efforts."

# TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Throughout the last week-end continual showers of rain suspended all out-door activities in the suburbs. Cricket teams had quite a crowded programme but all had to be cancelled. In Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Ghatkoper and many other places the birth-day of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated with great pomp.

Last week I wrote about the thanksgiving service held in many of the suburban churches for the good monsoon we have had, but the re-arrival of the monsoon is now causing grave anxiety amongst the suburban farmers. The paddy crop which is now quite ready it is feared may be washed off.

The last three days' rain has nearly filled most of the paddy fields and the clusters of paddy crop some of which were quite dried up have already dropped of, and if the rains continue for another few days it is feared that the entire crop will be damaged.

BUS HALTS.

With the promised improvement in the new Bandra Bus Company, an important item that must be well planned is the bus halts. Many of these halts have been arranged in such a way that they are said to cause inconvenience to passengers. The bus halts must be so arranged that they meet the ingoing routes with the main route. For instance the halt at Bandra on the Hill Road is at Marie Building, while the halt on the Ghodbunder Road is near the Cross Roads near the tank. Passengers who alight from the Hill Road route and want to go towards Mahim have to walk a good distance and it very often happens that the Ghodbunder Road bus leaves just before they reach the stand, thus making the passengers wait for another twenty-five minutes. The other question regarding these halts is shelter stands at some of the important halts.

THAT PAN HABIT.

Have you ever been a victim of the pan-chewer of the suburbs, if you have than I suppose you know how annoying it is to stain your Sunday best clothes with the blood red pan juice. Last Sunday I was walking down the Hill Road and while passing some storied buildings I was unexpectedly splashed with this beetle juice. I looked in vain for the culprit. If only I had caught him.

The pan-chewing habit is admittedly a nasty habit when viewed in the mass and among the masses. Looking at our dumb millions chewing and spitting is quite liable to be upsetting to the most phlegmatic stomach.

At the same time this habit can be quite as polite and far more pretty and graceful than the offering and taking of snuff or the mutual administration of cocktails that is the essence of graceful hospitality in the modern western society habits.

Talking of pan reminds me of the betel-vine pest that is destroying the pan crops in Bassein. This pest I am told is now being destroyed by the use of Bordeaux mixtures. These mixtures recommended by Governments Agricultural Expert, Mr. J. S. Malelu, who is now busy instructing the agriculturists.

## "Kasoti" Parsi Drama To Be Staged To-day

To-day (Tuesday) being Dusserah Day, a bank holiday, the well-known drama "Kasoti", written jointly by Mr. Jehangir Engineer ("Rehbar") and Dr. Jehangir Wadia, and which was successfully staged during the Parsi New Year festival, will be staged at the Bombay Theatre, Corner Grant Road, this afternoon, by the "Social Stars", comprising well-known star actors, viz., Chemist, Sahiar, Adajania, J. Mehta, Hathiram, M. Erach and the comedian trio of Mapla, Goria and Tata—an ideal theme and entertainment for an ideal holiday evening.

## Navratri Utsav At Vile Parle

Gandhi Chowk, Vile Parle, West, presented animated scenes on Friday last when Master Jagannath of Ujjain entertained a large concourse of music lovers of the locality with Indian classical mu-

THE N. K. G. S. B. SANGH

Under the auspices of the Sangh there will be an annual function 'Dasara Sammelan' at 3 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the 'Wagle Memorial Hall', Chikitsak Samooha High School, Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

SHRI SHARADA VIJAYA KANNADA FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

The students of the Shri Sharada Vijaya Kannada Free Night School, will celebrate the Dassera celebrations today (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. in the school premises (84, Gamdevi Road). The programme includes the physical feats by Messrs. Vithal Naik and Shridhar Bhatt.

KARNATAK SANGH DASARA SAM MELAN

The Dasara (Nadahabba) festival will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Dhuru Hall, Chabildas Road, Dadar (B. B. and C. I.). Sir P. Raghavendra Rau, Kt., Accountant General, Bombay, will preside, and Lady Rau will distribute the prizes to the winners and runners-up in the Fourth All Bombay Carrom Tournament recently held under the auspices of the Sangh.

DASARA CELEBRATIONS

Young Men's Hindu Association and Hindu Samrakshan Mandal will celebrate Dasara to-day (Tuesday), when there will be a mass prayer, Shastra Pujan and Flag salutation at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana ground, Kennedy Sea Face, and procession in the evening from Lal Baug up to Kamgar Maidan, Parel, where will be Shami Pujan, Physical Feats and mass meeting.

DURGA PUJA AT DADAR

The Durgah Puja Committee for North Bombay (Dadar) announces the following change of programme:

To-day (Tuesday): Feast at 2 p.m.; Immersion of Pratima at 5 p.m. and Dramatic Performance of Ratkani at 9 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Strathallan' with the mails from London of 22nd ultimo arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 6th current. She will sail from Ballard Pier at 11 p.m. the same day for Australia.

## WANTED MORE LABOUR ASSOCIATIONS

### Second Branch Of 'G' Ward D. C. C. Opened

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.

The need for more Labour Associations of the type in existence in Ahmedabad, dominated by Gandhian ideology and Gandhian labour leaders was stressed by Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, M. L. A., while declaring open the second Branch of the G Ward District Congress Committee in the Labour area at Worli D. D. Chawls (No. 46) this morning.

The ceremony was the culmination of a series of functions held by the tenants of the area in celebration of Gandhi Jayanti during the past week.

Earlier there was a flag salutation ceremony when Mr. Nagindas T. Master, unfurled the national flag.

The ceremony was preceded by impressive demonstrations by the Bharat Vyayamshala and the Veer Bharat Harijan Mela.

## D. K. PATTAMMAL IN BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeet Sabha, Srimati D. K. Pattammal, the well-known vocalist of Madras, will give a concert to-day at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga at 4-15 p.m. She will be accompanied by Mr. M. Santhanamiah (Violin) and Mr. T. Venkatrama Iyer (Mridangam). The latter, though new to Bombay are well-known men in the line.

Srimati Pattammal is of late very much in the limelight in the radio world and has become a leading artiste, much appreciated by the Madras Music circles. It is humorously stated that recently she has undertaken a re-armament programme in the sense, that she has added many new compositions to her recitals. Her concert promises to be a good treat for Dasserah.

## PROF. VARKEY IN CITY

Prof. C. J. Varkey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education for Madras, arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning. He is on his way to Wardha being deputed by the Madras Government to study the Vidya Mandir Educational Scheme.

Prof. Varkey addressed a crowded meeting of Catholics at the St. Xavier's High School on Sunday evening advocating the cause of the Congress and urging the Catholics to join the Congress.

On Monday morning Prof. Varkey accompanied by Mr. Joachim Alva, President of the National Christian Party, visited the Congress House.

Prof. Varkey is one of the founders of the All-India Catholic Congress and he is also a Papal Knight of St. Gregory. He leaves for Wardha on Monday evening by the Nagpur Express.

MUSIC AT POONA EMPRESS GARDENS

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. B. H. Bonham-Carter and the Officers of the 5th Bn., (Pathans) 14th Punjab Regiment, the Band will play at Empress Gardens, Poona, on Tuesday, 4th October 1938, from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

Kruschen Has Made Me Young Again

*"When I was only 30, I had trouble with my knee. The joint stiffened, and the pain was so bad at times that it made me cry. I was rapidly becoming old and crippled. Six weeks ago, I started taking Kruschen Salts. The change that has taken place in me since is amazing. To-day, I run races with my daughter.*

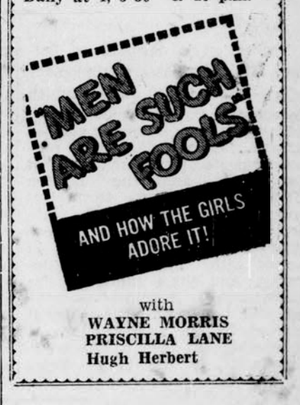
If you suffer from painful rheumatic joints, do as this young mother did—take Kruschen every morning. Its six mineral salts dissolve the uric acid crystals which cause your suffering. Kruschen awakens your liver, kidneys and intestines to new activity, and the dissolved crystals are flushed away through the natural channels. New life, new energy surges through you—until you've got that youthful "Kruschen Feeling" which has brought health and happiness to millions all over the world.

Start at once. Get your bottle of Kruschen to-day, from any chemist, store or bazar.

You, too, can have that
KRUSCHEN FEELING



CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1938

# FORCED MARCH

The conference of the Industries Ministers of the seven Congress Provinces, opened at Delhi on Sunday by the Congress President is the first of its kind, but because of its big possibilities it is likely to be followed by more or less similar ones in the near future. Its main object was to study the industrial possibilities of the various provinces, to utilise the existing industries for the improvement of the country and to develop new ones. The task of the first session was necessarily of an exploratory character, and one could not expect that any full-fledged scheme of industrial development would emerge from it. But the conference will certainly hasten the advent of some such scheme. In his presidential speech Mr. Bose emphasised the obvious need in India for large scale industries as well as cottage industries and for a due co-ordination between the two. It is also obvious that we need a "forced march" in the direction of industrialisation, that key or basic industries like power supply, metal production, manufacture of machinery and tools, manufacture of essential chemicals and transport need our first attention.

## *Planning Commission*

The President lightened the task of the Conference by placing before it some specific problems the more important of them being: (1) an economic survey for each Province; (2) provision for higher technical training and research; and (3) the appointment of a body of experts to give advice on schemes of industrialisation. These problems are of special interest as Provincial Governments can do something to solve them in spite of their limited resources. So far as a provincial economic survey is concerned, Bombay has already appointed a Committee to make one and her example may well be followed by all Congress Cabinets. No uniform scheme of development can suit all Provinces. As regards a central body to give advice to Provinces on industrial matters, there is no doubt about its need and such a body is quite within the resources of the Congress and the various Congress Cabinets co-operating with one another. The Conference has resolved that the problems of poverty and unemployment, of national defence and of economic regeneration in general cannot be solved without industrialisation and that as a step towards such industrialisation a comprehensive scheme of national planning should be formulated, that this scheme should provide for the development of heavy key industries, medium scale industries and cottage industries, keeping in view our national requirements, the resources of the country as also the peculiar circumstances prevailing in the country and should also provide for the establishment of new industries of all classes and also for the development of the existing ones. Pending the submission and consideration of a comprehensive industrial plan for the whole of India the Conference has decided that steps should be taken to start the large scale industries to which the President had referred in his speech and with a view to give effect to its decisions the Conference has agreed to the appointment by the President of a Planning Committee. It has also resolved that an All-India Planning Commission should be appointed to give effect to its resolutions after due consideration of the recommendations of the Planning Committee.

## *Automobile Industry*

The problem of providing advanced technical instruction and facilities for research is a much harder one and Dr. Mahmud, the Industries Minister of Bihar, rightly believes that it is not possible for each Provincial Government to solve this problem fully. As the Government of India are not likely to do much in this matter, the different Congress Cabinets should pool their resources and secure some sort of division of labour among themselves. We trust the Planning Committee will as early as possible come to grips with some definite, cut and dried scheme about a selected industry or industries. And in this behalf Sir M. Visvesvaraya's scheme of automobile industry is of the utmost importance and is also very carefully prepared. It is from every point of view entitled to serious consideration and we are glad the Conference has favoured the project. It is true that in the carrying out of this and every other scheme the financial difficulty is perhaps the biggest to be encountered. But with regard to many schemes it may be safely said that, if they are otherwise feasible, the necessary capital will not be found lacking in India. We trust the Planning Commission will duly consider the question of improving and financing cottage industries and also the biggest industry in India, namely, agriculture.

# Czechs And Britain

Realisation is dawning on Britain of the baseness of diplomacy which resulted in the Munich Agreement. But, of course, energetic efforts are being made—as witness, for example, the pronouncements of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the London 'Times'—to humbug themselves and the rest of the world into acclaiming the Agreement as ensuring world peace and being in accord with international decency. And these efforts, so far at any rate as Britain is concerned, will not meet with material failure. In the meantime it is interesting to note a significant complaint by the "Daily Telegraph": "Surely as victims of a peace negotiated over their heads the Czechs are entitled to public acknowledgment from Britain and France instead of the icy silence which has existed hitherto." This fact is an instructive commentary on the ignoble character of the diplomacy which has won "peace with honour" and, for Mr. Chamberlain personally, "noble laurels." On second thoughts it is, perhaps, better that those who were responsible for the desertion and betrayal of Czechoslovakia should remain consistent in both. "Icy silence" is less indecent than hypocritical sympathy which will amount only to adding revolting insult to cowardly injury.

# The Open Door

The most welcome feature of the Working Committee's resolution on the Congress-League negotiations is that the Committee has left the door open for further negotiations if Mr. Jinnah also is willing to resume them. The A.I.C.C.'s rejection of a non-official resolution disapproving of past negotiations shows that the Congress as a whole approves of the open door policy in this matter. It is much to be hoped that the League, too, will follow the same policy without insisting upon needless and irrelevant conditions precedent to the consideration of terms of settlement. All that the League has to do is to appoint a Committee to confer with the representatives of the Working Committee. Nothing is lost by the representatives of the two bodies meeting and discussing straightway terms of a settlement. Some critics of the Working Committee remarked at the A.I.C.C. meeting that the best approach to a settlement was through the Muslim Mass Contact Programme. That is certainly an excellent approach, if made in the right spirit. But that is not incompatible with negotiations with the representatives of those Muslims who are at present outside the Congress.

# More Protests

## *Against Chamberlain's Policy*

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The International Peace Campaigns protest against the Anglo-French plan attracted three or four thousands people to Whitehall this evening, and for a few minutes it seemed as though there might be a serious disturbance.

It had been announced that a deputation organised by the I.P.C. would present a protest to the Foreign Office at 8-30, but the composition of the deputation caused some delay, and it did not reach Downing Street till soon after 10-30. Meanwhile a large crowd had gathered in Whitehall outside Downing Street, which was cordoned off by a dozen policemen, and passed the time by shouting such slogans as "Recall Parliament," "Stand by the Czechs," and "Stop Hitler," "Save Britain," "Chamberlain must go."

About 9-30 there was a sudden rush across the roadway, an increase in the din, and the slender police cordon, straining desperately with linked arms, bulged inwards under the pressure of the crowd. The situation was saved by the arrival of four mounted police from the courtyard of the Foreign Office. As soon as they were seen coming along Downing Street it became obvious that the crowd was not in a fighting mood. It broke into a storm of boos, but the pressure ceased immediately, and the cordon of foot police, soon strengthened by reinforcements, had no further difficulty in holding its position. The shouting of slogans and parading of posters continued for another hour, but there was not much temper in it, and long before the end the demonstrators nearest Downing Street were fraternising with the police.

It seemed to be almost entirely a young crowd, with many boys only in their middle teens, who gave the Communist salute and made plenty of noise, but did not threaten trouble. One should add that, once the moment of urgency was past, they were handled most tactfully by the police.

### Three Demands

Just after half-past ten it was announced through a loud-speaker that the deputation, consisting of Dr. A. D. Belden, of Whitfield's Tabernacle, Professor Sidney Chapman, of the Imperial College of Science, and Miss Simpson, the novelist, was on its way. When it reached the Foreign Office it was received by the Minister's private secretary, who noted its arguments and received a letter to be handed to the Minister. The deputation was inside the Foreign Office only a few minutes. When it came out Dr. Belden addressed the crowd through a loud-speaker and told it that the deputation had demanded three things—that Parliament should be recalled, that Britain should stand by Czechoslovakia, and that we should return to a League of Nations policy.

The crowd then marched away in an orderly manner, but pickets provided by organisations supporting the I. P. C. remained to patrol Whitehall throughout tonight and to-morrow. They are wearing armlets in the red, white, and blue colours of Czechoslovakia (not to mention France and Great Britain) and carrying posters which proclaim the heads of the I. P. C.'s demand.

Yesterday's issue of the half-weekly British Paramount news reel, the whole of which was devoted to a survey of the Czechoslovakian situation, was "unofficially" censored during the day by "official" request.

The issue was delivered to exhibitors, as is usual on Thursday, during the morning, and exhibitors received a telegram, during the evening which read. "Please delete Wickham Steed's and A. J. Cummings's speeches from to-day's 'Paramount News.' We have been officially requested to do so." The precise significance of "officially" is not, of course, known but exhibitors took it yesterday that a Government request was meant.

The issue of the newsreel, a survey running for about ten minutes and made up partly of "library" shots with a new commentary added, included in its original form a statement by Mr. Wickham Steed, in which he said: "Has England surrendered to Germany? What is England—is it the Government is it Parliament, is it the people? Parliament has certainly not surrendered to Hitler, for it has not been called." Mr Wickham Steed went on that in his opinion Hitler

(Continued on page 10, col. 2)

# HOW TO DEVELOP INDIAN INDUSTRIES

## Some Suggestions

By L. C. Jariwala

If a body composed of technical experts, members of Government and University departments of industries and of industrialists of repute whose motives and pursuits stood beyond question exists, and if such a body has arrangements to give proper technical advice in industrial schemes that are contemplated, I believe, it will contribute to no mean degree to their ultimate success. And by the rule of "Nothing succeeds like success," new avenues will be explored. This is very much desirable for the development of industries of our backward country.

### *Finance*

Finance is probably one of the greatest of the obstacles that middle class industries have to face. When I talk here of the finance, I do not mean to speak of initial finance. The reason is that initial financing of an industrial scheme is a subject in itself and should therefore be left untouched here. I merely want to talk here of the finance so far as it stands either as a problem or a difficulty in any existing sound industrial venture.

It is very discouraging, but I dare state without any fear of contradiction that a small or middle class industry will almost fail to raise a loan on reasonable terms, if any finance become necessary at one time or the other in its early stages. I am aware and some of the readers must have also known that industrial concerns otherwise sound, have had to pay as high as 14 to 20 per cent. interest if all charges connected with loans were taken into consideration. This is exorbitant and must either permanently hamper the growth of the borrowing industry or must lead it ultimately into decay.

### *Marketing*

The next problem, and of no mean importance, is that of marketing. In modern times this art is well developed that it requires specialised machinery and methods. The foreign competition that we have to face is very well versed in this art, and possess very vast resources in propaganda and marketing machinery. One should therefore hardly wonder when one finds difficulty in selling an article which is otherwise as good if not better and cheaper than similar imported product. I only touch a few of the many difficulties of marketing of the products of small or middle class industries.

Convincing the consuming public of the equality in quality with the similar foreign product, presents a real problem. Foreign manufacturers especially European and American, have created a sort of quality good-will of consumers. This is because of their long standing in our markets and also because of the fact, which we must admit in fairness to them, that they maintain uniformity in production. Now there has been built up a kind of an inferiority complex about indigenous manufactures whatever their quality. Several reasons have tended to build up this belief, and there might often have been some justification for it. But this is not the point. This inferiority complex does exist in the minds of the consumers, and is very well-known to foreign competitors and their agents. They try to take full advantage of this belief, and spread all sorts of unhealthy propaganda against the products of their Indian competitors.

It will be easily realised that it is almost impossible for individual manufacturers to combat successfully this Consumer Complex. But if any reputed agency existed or collective efforts are made which will testify to the quality of the product, I am sure, it will go a great way in satisfying the users as to its equality in quality with similar imported product.

### *Publicity*

Publicity, maintenance of proper touch with local wholesellers and feeding of the markets of the vast country like ours, are for us very vital problems of sale. Individual manufacturers are often unable to meet their costs in early stages and even later on. On the other hand foreign manufacturers have decided advantages inasmuch as their products are well-known all over the country, they have made profits in the past, and possess enough resources and goodwill to be used against a new product I am not at all exaggerating the facts when I say that foreign interests, either having own organisation in our country or represented by their business agents in India put their influence, resources and the entire imagination that their brains possess either in fair or other ways into the scale, when it comes to level down any of our indigenous product that is likely to become a serious rival of theirs. When big industries find it difficult to stand their onslaught, there are obviously very few chances for small or middle class industries. It is therefore very vital to the existence of small or middle class producers to harmonise their efforts for the solution of these sales-problems so as to achieve best results with least cost. This is only possible under the good offices of an organised body.

### *Research*

I have touched the problems of starting, equipping and running, financing and marketing of our industries. There remains however one problem of utmost importance in modern industries and that is the problem of research. Under research I do not mean only quality research. There are also other research problems of organisation such as business and labour management, sales-activities and future expansion. Besides this, there is yet another research problem of utmost importance to us because of reasons of individual and National Economy. It is the the problem

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2).

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

### REBELS PROFOUNDLY RELIEVED

Says a cable from rebel headquarters in Spain:

Few countries are more profoundly relieved at the peaceful turn of events than Nationalist Spain, where it has been realised that a European conflagration would have completely upset the course of the civil war which is regarded by the Nationalists as virtually won

They are right in feeling profoundly relieved. And they are justified in gloating, in anticipation, over victory. The turn of events has actually ensured them victory. France has been reduced to such utter impotence that there can now be no question of her frontiers being ever opened to help Spain. On the other hand, Signor Mussolini, helped by Mr. Chamberlain, has now the ground further cleared for bringing a decisive victory to his protege and therefore to himself. The rebels' interpretation of Munich as an attempt to liquidate Communist influence in the West is a well deserved tribute to the British Premier.

### JAWAHARLAL ON SATYAGRAHA.

At an Indian students' meeting held in London to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made a characteristically admirable speech on the man and his method. Explaining Gandhiji's policy Pandit Jawaharlal very rightly stressed that "active resistance to evil had been his policy—if one liked it, peaceful and non-violent resistance, but resistance nevertheless." This is the very heart of his Satyagraha. And Jawaharlal did well to drive home the meaning and implications of Satyagraha in terms of the international situation when he said that "he could not see Gandhiji submitting to what the great empires of Britain and France with all their strength had submitted to under the threat of a powerful country, and he could not see the Indian nationalist movement submitting to it either." But Jawaharlal's speech was more than an eulogy of Gandhiji. Coming as it did almost immediately after Gandhiji's recent article it has an importance for British Imperialists whether in India or at "home." They have been fondly entertaining hopes of differences between Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal as regards both principles and policies. They have received the answer to their hopes and insinuation. They have also received a significant intimation

### ACTION AGAINST DR. KHARE

The disciplinary action taken by the Congress Working Committee against Dr. Khare is very painful to contemplate, and to none more so than to the Committee itself. But he has himself to thank for it. If he had remained loyal to the Congress after he was censured by the Working Committee at Wardha, no further disciplinary action would have been taken against him. But since then he has been indulging in rank indiscipline and has railed against the Congress authorities in a most reckless manner, as if he challenged them to do their worst. To ignore such conduct would have been to invite indiscipline in all Congress ranks. The A.I.C.C. itself felt constrained to demand disciplinary action against him and the Working Committee has only obeyed the A.I.C.C.'s mandate. Even apart from the mandate the Working Committee has the power, under Article XII, Clause e (iii), "to take such disciplinary action as it may deem fit against a committee or individual for misconduct, wilful neglect or default".

### TOO DRASTIC

We cannot help feeling, however, that the actual punishment meted out to Dr. Khare is too drastic. He might have been allowed to remain a primary member of the Congress. We suggest that this position should be open to anyone who accepts the Congress creed and pays his subscription. Congress is not a party. It should be open to all parties and to all individuals that accept the creed. We would earnestly appeal to the Working Committee to mitigate the sentence and permit Dr. Khare to remain a primary member of the Congress if he wishes to be one.

### NO BAN ON KHADI

The Government of Sind have done well to correct the impression prevalent in the province that Government servants are prohibited from wearing khaddar clothes. They have also declared that, far from prohibiting khaddar, they encourage it, as also other cottage industries. We are happy to note that the Sind Government are in favour of encouraging cottage industries. We trust they are not content with expressing sympathy for such industries but actually support them financially and otherwise, as all Congress Governments are doing. Indeed, though the lead in this matter came from the Congress, most Governments now give prominence to cottage industries in their schemes of rural uplift.

# POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It's hard to pass up the sins that cater to vanity.

Many a susceptible youth is hard hit by a soft glance

Girls beg the question when they try to induce men to propose.

Don't think that because men ask you for advice they really want it.

No man ever thinks enough of his mother-in-law to make his wife jealous.

Men never overlook a chance to take a vacation, but it's different with gas meters.

## WITHOUT COMMENT.

**"The pro-British principle will be broken once for all. Forcible policy in China will be translated into action and efforts will be made to strengthen the Tokio-Rome-Berlin Axis."**

——Tokio paper's forecast of Japanese foreign policy.

* * * *

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq disapproves the idea of teaching Muslim children music because it is against the principles of Islam.

Atiya Begam Sahiba, forward!

* * * *

By the way what does Mr. Jinnah think about it?

In fact what are his ideas about the principles, manner, method, etc. of teaching Muslim boys and girls?

* * * *

The King in a message to the nation says: "The time of anxiety is past. . . . ."

On the contrary it has just begun

* * * *

His Majesty acknowledges the magnificent efforts of the Prime Minister."

The Czechs, on the other hand, are paying heartfelt tributes to him for munificent efforts at their expense.

* * * *

Anglo-India wisely points out that a war would not have saved Czechoslovakia, situated as she is, from ruin and destruction.

Quite, quite. And, therefore, when her security is again threatened Britain and France are already ready with an excuse for not honouring their new guarantee. We always suspected a hypocritical catch in this latest promise.

* * *

Let us, for your instruction, edification and elevation reproduce here a long extract from the "Times of India". Read, mark and inwardly digest, but for Heaven's sake don't get sick:—

"The same view is held elsewhere, but with this difference, that it is fatally easy for people situated thousands of miles east and west of Europe to adopt a high moral tone and tell the other man to do the fighting.

*The toad beneath the harrow knows*
*Exactly where each tooth point goes;*
*The butterfly upon the road*
*Preaches contentment to that toad.*

If for "contentment" is substituted "moral duty" our meaning will be clear."

* * * *

You, Indians will, we hope, duly feel ashamed of your cowardly attitude in adopting a high moral tone and telling the other man to do the fighting.

And, by the way, you must not substitute Czechoslovakia and Democracy for the "toad" and, well you know who for the "butterfly."

* * * *

**RECALL MANKIND TO RELIGION.**

**Canterbury On World Crisis.**
—Headlines.

Yes but which religion?

* * * *

The welcome accorded to Herr Hitler in Berlin "surpassed even that when he returned from Vienna after the annexation of Austria."

Naturally. His present victory marks the triumph of Hitlerism over Europe.

* * * *

Signor Gayda sternly deplores the tendency "shown in certain French quarters and here and there in England to pass over in silence Signor Mussolini's decisive work in this supreme hour."

Britain and France had better apologise and vociferate at once. Otherwise Mr. Chamberlain will have to undertake—with M. Daladier, of course in toe—another thrice-blessed mission of peace to Signor Mussolini. . . .

And win more "noble laurels."

* * * *

Lord Halifax appreciating Egyptian co-operation in the crisis, promises that Britain will ever to defend Egypt with all the resources at her command.

This word of hers Britain will certainly honour as her bond. Egypt is not Czechoslovakia.

* * * *

"There is no need for your wife to worry about her sight", said the optician. "The weakness is just a sign of advancing years—and you can tell her that."

"Me!" gasped the little man, jumping out of his chair. "You tell her yourself, old chap."

# Sudetens Welcome "Liberator"

## Hitler On His "March Into Great German Future"

BERLIN, Oct. 3.

Herr Hitler on his arrival at Eger said: "Thus begins our march into a great German future.

"The whole German nation greets you also the entire Sudetenland which in a few days time will belong wholly to the Reich. This greeting is at the same time an oath "Never again shall this land be torn away from the Reich."

"Thus we begin our march into the great German future. At this moment, let us thank the Almighty who blessed our way in the past and let us ask Him that He may vouchsafe that our way shall prosper."

Herr Hitler concluded, crying thrice "Germany Victory Heil". The crowd repeated the cry with tremendous cheering.—Reuter.

### *HENLEIN MEETS HITLER*

Herr Hitler arrived at the Frontier at Wildenau at 10-20 G. M. T. where he was met by Herr Henlein.

Herr Hitler is scheduled to stay in Asch for several hours. He will visit Herr Henlein's parents, then tour Eger and leave Sudetenland to-night. He will return to-morrow for another tour.—Reuter.

### *WELCOMED AT FRONTIER*

WILDENAU, Oct. 3.

Herr Hitler crossed the Frontier at 10-20 G. M. T. under an eagle flagged archway bearing the inscription "Sudetenland welcomes its liberator."

Bavarian girls wearing richly embroidered silk and holding roses for the Fuhrer lined one side of the Frontier while on the other side, brownshirted troops snapped to attention and brassbands struck up.

Herr Hitler's car was greeted by two armoured cars and detachments of brownshirted storm-troopers who remained on the border.

Herr Hitler proceeded to Asch, half-mile away, where he was welcomed by a huge cheering crowd as his car bumped over the cobbles of the main street.—Reuter.

### *CZECH CAPTIVES LIBERATED*

PRAGUE, Oct. 3.

It is reported that German authorities have liberated most of the Czechs captured by the Sudetens and taken to Germany in the last few days.—Reuter.

### Alpine Divisions To Be Released

ROME, October 3.

Three military classes, namely, 1910-11-12 and Reservists of three Alpine Divisions recalled to colours owing to the crisis are to be released and authorities begin sending the men home on October 10.

This official announcement is the first admission that any military measures were taken in Italy during the crisis.

The immediate solution of the Hungarian minority problem in Czechoslovakia is urged in the "Diplomatic Information" published at the Foreign Office.—Reuter.

### *TOWARDS CZECH MAGINOT LINE*

ASCH, Oct. 3.

German troops are pushing 15 kilometers beyond Eger to points where they can control the Czech Maginot line.

Blackguards and secret police have arrived at Eger to prevent incidents. The roads from the Frontier to Eger and Asch are lined with cheering crowds showering flowers upon the troops.

Asch was bedecked with flowers as never before. The population shouted "heil" as troops drove slowly down the main street, but some soldiers were so tired that they had fallen asleep in the lorries and were suddenly awakened by the cheers of the population. The body of troops entering Asch came face to face with another body with anti-aircraft guns from Bad-Elster. A military traffic jam resulted and the din was heightened by the cheering of the crowd and the roar of aeroplanes overhead. —Reuter.

### WAR OFFICE OPTION TO RECRUITS

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The War Office states that those who enlisted in the Reguiar Army owing to the critical international situation have been given until October 15 to reconsider their decision and will not be obliged to fulfil their commitments.

The number of recruits involved is not yet known.—Reuter.

### 2,000 Troops Pass Wildenau On Asch Frontier

ASCH, Oct. 3.

Two thousand troops passed Wildenau on the Asch frontier at 7|05 G. M. T. Flowers adorned their rifle barrels.

Herr Henlein has gone to meet Herr Hitler. They are expected to drive to Asch together.

Herr Hitler will lunch at the army soup kitchen between Eger Franzensbad, reach Eger in the afternoon and return to German territory in the evening.—Reuter.

### OCCUPATION OF ZONE THREE

BERLIN, Oct. 3.

The Supreme Command announces that German troops crossed the former frontier on both sides of Asch in the region between Selb and Markneukirchen at 08-00 local time, and began occupation of zone three.—Reuter.

### SWIMMER'S WORLD RECORD

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 2.

Swimmer Ragnhildhveger established a world record for 300-yard free-style, with three minutes 25 and sixteenth seconds, beating Den Ouden's three minutes, 27 seconds, made in June 1935.—Reuter.

### Br. Cabinet Meets

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Cabinet met at number 10 Downing Street this morning.—Reuter.

### GERMAN AIR-LINER MISSING

ZURICH, Oct. 2.

Every available 'plane of the Swiss airways service has been engaged in the search for a German airliner, with ten passengers and three crew aboard, which disappeared last night from Frankfurt to Milan. The weather was stormy with snow, and the 'plane if it had crashed on the Alps, may be covered and difficult to locate. The noise of the 'plane's engines was clearly heard at several places by German inhabitants of the Grisons Canton. —Reuter.

### MISSING AIRLINER CRASHES

FRANKFURT, Oct. 3.

It is reported that the German airliner which was missing crashed in Switzerland.

Officials of the German Luft-Hansa airline stated that there were no British passengers aboard the machine which was proceeding from Rotterdam to Rome.—Reuter.


**DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE**

(Established 38 years)

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ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.C.C.S.); and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (F.A., A.A.I.A.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

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# CHAMBERLAIN'S DEFENCE OF MUNICH BETRAYAL

(Continued from Page 1)

taken place and the decisions that have been taken.

When the House met last Wednesday we were all under the shadow of a great and imminent menace War, in a form more stark and terrible than it had ever been before, seemed to be staring us in the face. Before I sat down, a message had come which gave us new hope that peace might yet be saved and then to-day after only a few days, we all meet in joy and thankfulness that the prayers of millions have been answered and that the cloud of anxiety has been lifted from our hearts. Upon the members of the Cabinet the strain of responsibility in these last few weeks has been almost overwhelming and some of us, I have no doubt, will carry marks of it for the rest of their days. Necessarily, the weight fell more heavily on some shoulders than on others. While all bore their parts, I would like to pay an especial tribute of gratitude and praise to the man upon whom fell the brunt of those decisions which had to be taken day by day, almost hour by hour. The calmness, patience and wisdom of the Foreign Secretary in his lofty conception of his duty, not only to this country, but to all humanity was an example to us all and it sustained us all for the trial through which we have passed.

DECIDED ALREADY?

Before I describe the agreement signed at Munich in the small hours of Friday morning last, I wish to remind the House of two things, which I think it very essential not to forget when its terms are being considered. First is this: We did not go there to decide whether the predominantly German areas in Sudetenland should be passed over to the German Reich. That had been decided already when Czech Government accepted the Anglo-French proposals.

What we have done was to establish the conditions and time of transfer of the territories and what we have to remember is that time was one of the essential factors. All elements were present on the spot for an outbreak of a conflict which might have precipitated a catastrophe. There were extremists on both sides ready to work up and provoke incidents and considerable quantities of arms, by no means confined to regular organised forces.

Therefore it was essential that we should quickly reach conclusions so that this painful and difficult operation of transfer might be carried out at the earliest moment and concluded, as soon as possible, and as consistent with the procedure, in order that we might avert the possibility of something which might have rendered all our attempts at a peaceful solution useless. The House will remember when I last addressed them I gave some account of the Godesburg Memorandum with the terms of which I think they are familiar.

They will recollect also that I myself at Godesberg expressed frankly my view that the terms were such as were likely to shock public opinion generally in the world and to bring a prompt rejection by the Czech Government. Those views were confirmed by the result. Immediate and unqualified rejection of that Memorandum by the Czech Government was communicated to us at once by them. I think what the House would desire to take into consideration first this afternoon is what is that difference between these unacceptable terms and the terms which were included in the Agreement signed at Munich because it is on the difference between these two documents that will depend the judgment as to whether we were successful in what we set out to do, namely, to find an orderly instead of a violent method of carrying out a grave decision (Ministerial cheers).

GODESBURG ULTIMATUM.

I say first of all that the Godesberg Memorandum though it was cast in the form of proposals was in fact an ultimatum with a time limit of six days. But the Munich Agreement reverts to the Anglo-French plan and it lays down conditions for the application, on the responsibility of the 4 Powers and under international supervision, of the main principle in that Memorandum. Again under the Munich Agreement, evacuation of the territory which was to be occupied by German military forces is to be carried out in five clearly defined stages between October 1 and October 10 (Opposition laughter). Instead of being completed in one operation by October 1 (Ministerial cheers).

Thirdly, the line up to which German troops will enter into occupation is no longer the line as laid down in the map attached to the Godesberg Memorandum. It is a line to be fixed by an International Commission and on that Commission both Germany and Czechoslovakia are to have representatives. I take a fourth point. Under the Godesberg Memorandum, the areas on the Czech side of this German line laid down in the map which were to be submitted to a Plebiscite were laid down on the map by Germans, whereas those on the German side of the line were undefined.

PLEBISCITE AREAS.

Under the Munich Agreement, all Plebiscite areas are to be defined by the International Commission and the criterion is to be the predominantly German character of the areas—the interpretation being left to the Commission. I am bound to say that the German line in the map did take in a number of areas which cannot be called predominantly German in character. Then, it will be remembered that, according to the Godesberg Memorandum, that the occupation of all the Plebiscite areas by German and Czech troops respectively was to be up to the time of the Plebiscite and then they were to be withdrawn, while the Plebiscite was being held.

Under the Munich Agreement the Czech Government, whilst bound to carry out the evacuation without damaging the existing installations, was not placed under the objectionable conditions of the Godesberg Memorandum, to which exception was taken, that provided that no foodstuffs, goods, cattle or raw materials were to be removed. Under the Godesberg Memorandum, detailed arrangements for evacuation were to be settled by the Germans and Czechs alone and I think that there were many who thought that such an arrangement would not give the Czechs much chance. (Opposition laughter).

KIDNAPPED CZECHS?

Under the Munich Agreement the conditions for evacuation are to be laid down in detail by the International Commission. Again the Munich Agreement includes certain very valuable provisions which find no place at all in the Godesberg Memorandum,—such are the right of option to leave their territory and pass into the Czech areas, provisions for facilitating transfer of population, a supplementary declaration which provides that all other questions arising out of the transfer of territory are to be referred to the International Commission and finally that one which gives the Czechs four weeks for the release of Sudeten Germans in the army or police and Sudeten German political prisoners. (Miss Wilkinson repeated two or three times 'what about the kidnapped Czechs?').

JOINT GUARANTEE.

The Premier continuing said, "The Joint guarantee which is given under the Munich Agreement to the Czechoslovak state by the Governments of the United Kingdom, and France against unprovoked aggression on their boundaries gives to the Czechs an essential counterpart which was not to be part of the Godesberg Memorandum. It will not be unnoticed that Germany and Italy also undertake to give a joint guarantee when the Polish and Hungarian minority questions are settled (loud opposition laughter and interruptions) and that there is a declaration by the four Powers that if the problem of the Polish and Hungarian minorities are not settled within three months by agreement between the respective Governments, another Four-Power meeting will be held to consider it (Opposition laughter and Ministerial cheer).

I think that every fairminded and seriousminded man who takes into consideration the modifications of the Memorandum I have described must agree that they are of a very considerable extent (Government cheers) and are all in the same direction. (Derisive Labour cheers). For those who dislike an ultimatum and are anxious for a reasonable and orderly procedure, every one of these modifications is a step in the right direction of an orderly procedure.

NO TRIUMPH.

It is no longer an Ultimatum. It is a method which is carried out largely under the supervision of an international body. In giving a verdict upon this issue, we should do well to avoid describing it as a personal or National triumph for anyone (Labour interruptions).

The real triumph is that it has shown that the representatives of four great Powers can find it possible to agree on a way to carry out a difficult and delicate operation for discussion instead and by loss of life (cheers) and thus they have averted a catastrophe which would have ended civilisation as we have known it (cheers).

NOTHING TO BE ASHAMED OF.

Now the relief of our escape from this great peril of war has, I think, everywhere been mingled in this country with a profound feeling of sympathy (labour members: "shame") Mr. Chamberlain continued, "I have nothing to be ashamed of." (Long Ministerial cheers, some Opposition boos). "Let those who have hang their heads" (ministerial cheers).

We must have profound sympathy for the small and gallant nation in their hour of national grief and loss. (A Labour member: 'It is an insult to say that'). Mr. Chamberlain continued, "I say, in the name of this House (cries of 'No' from Opposition) and of the people of this country (Opposition protests, Conservative cheers) that Czechoslovakia has earned our admiration and respect for her restraint, for her dignity and for her magnificent discipline in the face of such a trial as few nations have ever been called upon to meet. (General Cheers).

SIROVY'S BROADCAST

General Sirovy said in his broadcast that his Government could have decided to stand up against such an overpowering force but that it would have meant the death of millions. An army whose courage no man had ever questioned obey the order of their President as they would equally have obeyed it, if he had told them to march into the trenches (Cheers). It is my hope and my belief that under the new system of guarantees the new Czechoslovakia will find a greater security than she has enjoyed (cheers). We must recognise that she has been put in a position where she has to reconstruct her whole economy.

CZECH APPEAL FOR LOAN

She must encounter difficulties which would have been practically impossible for her to solve alone. We have received from Czechoslovakia through their Minister in London an appeal to help them raise a loan of thirty-million sterling (Cries: 'Why not give it to them'?) By the British Government Guarantee (Ministerial cheers).

I believe that the House will feel with the Government that this is an appeal which would meet with a sympathetic, even generous, response. So far as we have yet been able to ascertain that Czech Government has not

(Continued on page 10, col. 2)


# World Achievement.

*See Yourself.*

How would you like to travel 100 miles without going anywhere?

You can do it in London if you climb above the road of the city and reach the 8th floor of Aldwych House. There you will find a car in a room no bigger than a bedroom, its radiator pressed against what looks like a cinema screen. When you step in and start it up there is a roar like the splutter of a 1912 model. Then the lights fade and the room is in darkness, and you find yourself slipping into gear and pressing on the accelerator as you go careering along a road and round a corner, swerving aside or putting the brake on frantically if you think you are about to mount the grass bank. All the time the car jolts and thunders, and you have the impression you are travelling a long way, though in reality you never budge an inch.

What really happens is that a real toy landscape is magnified, and the lighting throws a picture of it on the screen—all coloured realistically.

As the scene moves the exact route of the car is traced in a series of dots on a length of paper below the car, and the path of the dots shows his speed, and if he took the corners correctly.

This apparatus is for the use of the gentlemen who believe that a little drink doesn't affect anyone's driving. The results of numerous experiments show that even a very small consumption of alcohol seriously affects the time sense and causes the driver to steer erratically.


# Jawahar On Gandhiji's Services To World

## "He Has Not Submitted To Anything Degrading Or Bad"

### Believer In "Aggressive And Fighting Pacifism"

LONDON, Oct. 3.

In the course of the last few days in Europe we have seen the cult of lathi, declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru speaking at a meeting at the Indian Students Hostel in Gower Street, held under the auspices of the Indian League to mark 70th birthday of Gandhiji.

Gandhiji, said Pandit Nehru, had left the Congress, but Gandhiji was bigger than the Congress and was a great force. His struggle for freedom was greater than that of any organisation and Gandhiji was still there to give his advice.

"Lately we have seen extraordinary triumph for violence in Europe. Gandhiji had lived for the exact opposite. In Europe we had seen the law of jungle prevail, but in India Gandhiji had laid down something entirely different.

Gandhiji had been called a non-resister, but he had not merely sat down and bowed his head to evil. Active resistance to evil had been his policy—if one liked it, peaceful and non-violent resistance, but resistance nevertheless."

Pandit declared that he could not see Gandhiji submitting to what the great empires of Britain and France with all their strength had submitted to under threat of a powerful country, and he could not see the Indian nationalist movement submitting to it either. Gandhiji's whole training had been that one could not submit to anything degrading or bad.

Pandit Nehru said that he had been surprised by the attitude adopted by so many so-called pacifists. They had given their support to the most terrible things and they had subscribed to a standard which was without honour. Gandhiji was aggressive and fighting pacifism and Gandhiji's achievements in India had been outstanding.

Pandit Nehru said that he did not know how far Gandhiji's philosophy had extended to other countries, but he believed that there was a growing realisation that there should at least be some moral standard.

The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Dr. Pandari, who described the creed of non-violence as the greatest contribution made for many centuries to the progress of humanity.

Other speakers were Dr. Edward Thompson, Dr. Sayad Mohomedi, Miss Agatha Harrison, Messrs. J. Basu, A K. Sen and Krishna Menon.

Gandhiji had sent a message of greeting.—Reuter.

# Recall Mankind To Religion

## Canterbury On World Crisis

LONDON, Oct. 2.

"Now is the time for nations in conference to discover ways whereby the evils of economic selfishness could be removed and the earth's material resources more fairly distributed". declared the Archbishop of Canterbury broadcasting from all British stations a thanksgiving service for peace.

The Archbishop said: "The League of Nations must be revived. Every endeavour must be made to make the League really representative of all nations and an abiding guarantee of international order, justice and peace."

The Archbishop paid a tribute to Mr. Chamberlain's courage and initiative in persistent pursuit of peace and spoke of the hard sacrifices demanded of Czechoslovakia. He concluded by emphasising recall of mankind to religion.—Reuter.

### BRITISH PRESS ON CRISIS AVERTED

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A feature of Sunday's editorial comment on the crisis is the attention paid to the question of Britain's preparedness, had there been war. The "Sunday Times" states emphatically that one of the morals of the crisis which the nation must mark and digest, is neither Britain nor France is sufficiently prepared in armaments or air-raid precautions for a great war, and the responsibility rests with all parties and the nation as a whole.

The "Observer", confining itself to protection of London, pays a handsome tribute to the efforts of the Government and the response of the public, but concludes with the comment that London must be conscious that it "improvised efforts of the past few days, generous and disciplined as they had been, must have left many gaps in its protection that could be made good-bye timely exercise and training."

This paper's commentator, Mr. Garvin, says that the ordeal of last week "exposed the notoriously lamentable deficiences in the arrangement for defence in democratic system, both in Britain and France."

NOT PREPARED?

Taking an even more vigorous standpoint the "Sunday Express" asks: "were we prepared? and answers, "No."—Reuter.

PRAGUE, Oct. 2.

The Hungarian Government have agreed to a suggestion of the Czech Government for appointment of a mixed commission to discuss the question of the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia with a view to finding a basis for settlement as quickly as possible. —Reuter.

### JAPAN TO STRENGTHEN FASCIST AXIS

#### Significance Of Ugaki's Resignation

TOKIO, Oct. 3.

The resignation of General Ugaki marks the beginning of a remarkable new stage in Japan's foreign policy, according to an article prominently published in the newspaper "Hochi Shimbun". Despite official announcements no change is contemplated.

The paper states: "The pro-British principle will be broken once for all. Forcible policy in China will be translated into action and efforts will be made to strengthen Tokio - Rome - Berlin axis."

### Kalabhavan Student's On Strike

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Oct. 2.

The students of the Kalabhavan Technical Institute have been on strike since yesterday. Their grievances, it is reported, are (1) heavy fines regarding library books, (2) inadequate water facilities in hostel, (3) late receipt of scholarships, etc.

Inquiries with students reveal that they dislike the evasive replies of the Principal.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Herr Henlein, who received a tremendous ovation when he arrived at Asch, has issued a proclamation to the Sudeten Germans declaring that their next task is "to secure the liberty of the whole of Sudetenland through the result of a Plebiscite".


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*A SHORT STORY*

# DOUBT

BARBARA ANN BENEDICT

There had been a doubt in Nan's mind since the day she promised Simon Palmer she would marry him. It was annoying, annoying because there was no apparent reason for it. When she analyzed Simon's character she found it as near perfect as any man's could be. So she suppressed the doubt, forgot it and was happy.

Then, a month before the wedding, they decided to climb El Capitan. Climbing was the hobby of both. They had talked at length on many occasions of conquering El Capitan's fourteen odd thousand feet and rock peaks.

The night before the great day they camped at the ranger station located 8000 feet up Capitan's southern slope. The ranger warned them what was ahead. He advised them to forget what they had in mind. They laughed at him.

The next morning they set out an hour before sunrise. At first the going was easy. Both were in fine spirits. Sunup found them 2000 feet on their way. An hour later they were above tree line. The wind blew terrifically, but the sky remained clear. At 11 o'clock they stopped on a sheltered ledge and ate two chocolate bars each.

"The worst is ahead of us," Palmer said. "A thousand feet of rope work."

"Let's get at it," Nan cried, leaping up. Her eyes sparkled.

Palmer knotted the rope around Nan's waist and around his own. He sent Nan ahead, keeping as close behind as possible in case she slipped.

It was slow tortuous work, thrilling. It took them an hour longer than they expected. The sun was halfway down in the heavens when they finally reached the top. They inscribed their names in the book which they found in the cairn.

"We'd better start down now," Palmer said. "We want to reach the ranger station before dark."

"Let's try the eastern ravine. It's shorter."

"And more dangerous," Palmer said.

"And thrilling," Nan supplemented.

Palmer looked worried. He saw that she was serious.

"Forget it, Nan. It's too much of a risk. We're not equal to it."

Nan looked at him, and curiously the old, nearly-forgotten doubt flashed across her mind. He was afraid. He was a coward. That was it. That was the doubt. She had feared it all along.

She tried to drive the thought away, but it persisted. Before she could stop herself she said, "So! Afraid!"

Palmer tried to laugh it off, but he knew. He flushed, then went white. His mouth set firmly.

"O. K. Let's get started."

Nan went first, rapelling the rope over one shoulder and beneath the opposite leg. Then Palmer would double the rope around a projecting rock, rapell himself down to where she waited, pull the loose rope after him, and they'd start over again.

Neither spoke. They came at length to easier going and discarded the rope. Palmer went first now, watching the girl above, ready to catch her. They descended fifty feet then Palmer, clinging to a ledge above a forty-foot drop, felt the rock giving way beneath his fingers. Terror struck at his heart, but he kept his head. His voice normal, he said:

"Get a good hand hold, Nan, and thrust down a foot. I'm slipping."

The booted foot reached him with a split second to spare. He grasped it, bracing his feet, easing the weight. He'd have to inch his way up her leg to the ledge above.

He began slowly, then a new terror struck him. Nan's foot had given a little in his hand. That meant her hand hold was loosening. He looked up. He could see her face, white and grim. No sound escaped her lips.

It took only a second to make his decision. It seemed like years. It meant one or the other of them. Both couldn't live. He closed his eyes and let go. He felt himself falling. He heard Nan scream.

Then something jerked him with such a shock that the wind was knocked out of him.

He opened his eyes. An instant later he crashed, pendulum like, against a ledge. He felt a terrific pain in his ankle. Blackness enveloped him.

When he opened his eyes Nan was bending over him.

"You had the rope slung over your shoulder. A loop caught on a crag and swung you in. You've sprained your ankle. I'm going for help."

"No!" he cried. "You can't make it alone." He tried to get up, but fell back with a groan.

She stooped and kissed him. "Darling, I—I'm sorry. You know I am."

"I know," he said. He caught her hand. "I've known all along about the doubt. You love me, don't you?"

"More than anything else in the world." She kissed him again, and that, for a long while, was the last he remembered.

When he returned to consciousness again it was dark. The wind was blowing. He felt cold. The pain in his ankle was terrific. He lay still, wondering, thinking, miserable.

Suddenly he heard voices. The head and shoulders of a man appeared over the ledge, followed by another—Nan and the ranger!

Somehow they got him down to the station. Dawn had come. Nan wanted to sleep, but more than that she wanted to tell Palmer that she'd never doubt again. But it wasn't necessary. Palmer knew. He told her without speaking, and she was satisfied.

(Continued from Col. 7).

greater than refusal to acknowledge errors.

I have wires alleging tortures by the authorities. It is hard to believe them. I hope they are baseless. And if isolated cases have happened I should hope that the Travancore Government will prevent any future recurrence.

I observe that, the movement promises to be protracted if only because of violence, whether spontaneous though unconnected with Congress or engineered as alleged. I can only entertain the hope that the authorities will relent and magnanimously allow the movement to run its course without the ban which I consider to be wholly unnecessary. A movement in itself wholly noble which claims cultured men and women as willing and enthusiastic sufferers should be fostered. It can never be crushed.

GANDHIJI FOR FRONTIER TO-DAY

Mahatma Gandhi's departure for Frontier has again been postponed by a day. He is now expected to leave to-morrow.—A.P.

## GANDHIJI'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi's 70th birthday celebrations began with a flag salutation and was followed by a big procession in which Mahatma Gandhi's photo was carried in a Palanquin. After the procession the students held a public meeting when Gandhian philosophy was explained.

Municipal schools and offices were closed for Jayanti and prayers were offered for a long and happy life for Mahatma Gandhi. —A.P.

# Planning For Big Putsch In Industries

## MINISTERS' CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

## National Committee To Include States' Representatives

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3.

**The Congress Industries Ministers' Conference concluded after adopting several resolutions at this morning sitting which continued for about seven hours from 8 a. m. till 3 p. m.**

**The resolutions contained the suggestion for national planning, scheme for development of big key industries, medium scale industries and cottage industries. The scheme should provide for the establishment of new industries as well as for maximum development of existing ones.**

**The Conference also suggested the appointment of an All-India Commission representatives of British India as well as Indian States to be called the All-India National Planning Committtee for giving effect to the resolutions of the Conference, after considering the Planning Committee's recommendations.**

**The Conference also suggested that the Congress President should preside at the first meeting of the All-India National Planning Committee.**

**The Conference further authorised the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Madras Industries Minister, to take necessary steps to bring into existence the All-India National Planning Committee.**

The Industries Ministers Conference concluded at 3 p.m. after passing the following seven resolutions:

(1) This Conference of the Ministers of Industries is of the opinion that the problems of poverty and unemployment, of national defence and of the economic regeneration in general cannot be solved without industrialisation. As a step towards such industrialisation, a comprehensive scheme of national planning should be formulated. This scheme should provide for the development of heavy key industries, medium scale industries and cottage industries, keeping in view our national requirements, the resources of the country as also the peculiar circumstances prevailing in the country. The scheme should provide for the establishment of new industries of all classes and also for the development of the existing ones.

LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES

(2) This Conference having considered the views of several provincial Governments is of opinion that pending the submission and consideration of a comprehensive industrial plan for the whole of India, steps should be taken to start the following large-scale industries of national importance on an All-India basis and the efforts of all provinces and Indian States, should as far as possible, be co-ordinated to that end.

(a) Manufacture of machinery and plant and tools of all kinds.

(b) Manufacture of automobiles, motor boats, etc., and their accessories and other industries connected with transport and communication.

(c) Manufacture of electrical plant and accessories

(d) Manufacture of heavy chemicals and fertilisers.

(e) Metal production.

(f) Industries connected with power generation and power supply.

PLANNING COMMITTEE

(3) With a view to doing preliminary work for giving effect to resolutions one and two, this Conference appoints a Planning Committee (the personnel of which will be announced later by the Congress President).

To enable this Committee to commence work forthwith, the different provincial Governments are requested to make suitable financial contributions. The Committee will submit its report to the Congress Working Committee and to the All-India National Planning Commission, provided for hereafter within four months of the commencement of its sitting

ALL-INDIA COMMISSION

(4) This Conference is further of opinion that a Commission fully representative of All-India, including the British India Provinces and the Indian States, should be appointed for the purpose of giving effect to resolutions one and two, after due consideration of the recommendations of the Planning Committee. The Commission to be called the All-India National Planning Commission, shall consist of the following members with powers to co-opt (a) One nominee of the Government of each province or State co-operating in this work. (b) Four representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, (c) A representative of the All-India Village Industries Association and (d) All Members of the Planning Committee, mentioned in resolution No. 3

TERMS OF WORK

The Planning Committee and the All-India National Planning Commission shall have paid a non-member secretary with necessary staff. The Commission shall at its first meeting frame rules for its own procedure.

The Commission may appoint a sub-committee or sub-committees of experts to report to it on technical or financial aspects of any industry under consideration and may for expert investigation employ suitable technicians.

The Commission shall submit interim reports on each industry by definite dates to be fixed by the Commission at its first meeting.

The first meeting of the All-India National Planning Commission shall be presided over by the President of the Indian National Congress. At that meeting the Commission shall elect its own Chairman, who if not already a member of the Commission, shall ex-officio become a member of that body.

FORMULATION OF SCHEME

The Commission shall in its report formulate complete schemes including recommendations on the following points:

(a) Place or places where a particular industry shall be established, with due regard to all relevant circumstances, such as the supply of raw materials, natural and local advantages, facilities, etc., (b) Method of organisation of industry, whether it should be under complete State control, or under private enterprise and in the latter case, the mode of State aid, (c) Method of financing the industry and its management.

Each co-operating province and State shall make an initial financial contribution to the Commission to meet all necessary expenditure.

As soon as the All-India National Planning Commission comes into existence, the Planning Committee, provided for in resolution number three, will be absorbed in the Commission and will place before the Commission all the facts, material reports, etc. collected or drawn up by it.

Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister of Industries, Madras will take the necessary steps in bringing into existence the All-India National Planning Commission and will also convene the first meeting of the Commission.

POWER ALCOHOL.

Resolution Number 5. This Conference is of opinion that it is of national importance that industrial and power alcohol should be manufactured in India and the necessary raw material, chiefly molasses, now available in India in huge quantities, which is at present being wasted, should be fully utilised.

This Conference has heard with satisfaction that the Governments of the Provinces of U.P. and Bihar, Bombay and Madras, have schemes for the manufacture of power and industrial alcohol under their consideration. This Conference is of opinion that all the Provinces and States should fully co-operate and assist in the establishment and development of such an industry on All-India scale, and to that end this Conference recommends that necessary legislation should be enacted throughout India to make illegal the sale of petrol unmixed with power alcohol for purposes of automobile fuel.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION

Resolution No. (6). This Conference resolves that all the Provincial Governments and Indian States should co-operate with and assist one another in matters of marketing, industrial research, compilation and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence, expert advice and technical and vocational education.

Resolution Number 7 and last. This Conference favours the automobile project placed before it and recommends that the Planning Committee should examine the whole scheme in all its details and make its recommendations to the National Planning Commission.—A.P.

## *WANTED A CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU*

### *Dr. Syed Mahmud's Suggestion*

The Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud, in a lengthy memorandum to the Industries Ministers' Conference deals with the necessity of economic planning for India and suggests the following industries to be taken up immediately to safeguard the national interests—heavy machinery, including automobiles and aeroplanes, heavy chemicals and fertilisers, power alcohol, rubber aluminium, explosives, arms and ammunitions, electrical accessories and articles, dyes, paints and varnishes, railway accessories, glass, pottery, etc.

Dr. Mahmud suggests the constituting of a Central Industrial Bureau consisting of statesmen and experts with the responsibility of studying the whole field of industrial development for India, of formulating plans and of advising Provincial Governments on industries suited to provinces.

In order to finance the activities of the Bureau, Dr Mahmud thinks that it may be necessary to levy on a sliding scale development cess on manufacturers on net profits.

He also suggests the formation of an expert committee to report within three months, after which a larger conference of all Industries Ministers of British India as well as States should be called to consider the proposals of the expert committee.—United Press.

# Extraordinary Caution —And Even Suspension Of C. D.

## What Mahatma Expects From True Satyagrahis

### *STATEMENT ON DEPLORABLE EVENTS IN TRAVANCORE: NO DEVIATION FROM TRUTH TO BE TOLERATED*

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the press:—

Correspondents have been writing and wiring to me about the events in Travancore. Shri Changanasseri Pillai has been specially to see me and acquaint me with the situation. He has erred in giving his version of my talk with him. Whilst the situation remains delicate, every word has to be weighed before it is uttered.

Shri Changanasseri Pillai was clear that mob violence in the shape of stone throwing had occurred. He, however, made it perfectly clear that the State Congress people had no part in it and that it was contrary to their wish.

I have wires denying mob violence and definitely saying that violence was instigated by agents provocateures, I am unable to decide between the two opposite versions. But I can say this that Satyagraha demands extraordinary caution even to the extent of suspension of civil disobedience if the resisters have not full control over forces of violence.

What exactly should be done I cannot advise from this distance. The responsibility for a right decision must be shouldered by local leaders. In coming to their decision they will remember that any slightest deviation from truth and non-violence, whether in themselves or by connivance in others, is bound to affect the movement adversely. As to charges against the Dewan, I telegraphed the imprisoned leaders who were responsible for making them. This is their reply:—

"Your kind telegram advising withdrawal memorandum. Consulted Verghese and others Committee feeling satisfied that Dewan's continuance is detrimental to people interests. Withdrawal of a memorandum may unmeritedly discredit the State Congress and cause irretrievable setback to the movement. Pray for support and guidance."

"ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR ERROR"

I appreciate the spirit behind the reply. The leaders would be lowered in my estimation if for the sake of purchasing their liberty they withdraw the charges But if the conviction has gone home that in a demand for responsible government such charges could have only a subordinate place, if any at all, and if they saw with me that persistence in them, especially without ability to prove them, can but seriously harm the movement, it is their clear duty to withdraw the charges and thus free the movement of the initial blunder and handicap. There is no discredit

(Continued in col. 1)


*The Remedy That Has Definitely Mastered*

**BAD CIRCULATION**

**Elasto** REGISTERED *The Wonder Tablet*

***For Blood, Veins, Arteries and Heart***

IT is the function of the blood to carry health-preserving nourishment to the countless millions of living cells of which the body is composed. When it fails in this important function the cells break down and become diseased; *and this condition will persist until the blood itself is revitalised.* So-called "blood purifiers" are of no use in such conditions; impurities in the blood are merely incidental to the condition. The real trouble is that the blood has become chemically unbalanced; it is deficient in certain vital constituents, and drugging the system can never make good this deficiency.

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ELASTO, the new Biomedical Remedy, is not a drug but a vital cell-food; it contains the missing blood-constituents in a highly potentized form, the only form in which the blood can take them up and use them. It is prepared in small, delicate tablets which dissolve instantly on the tongue, and it is absorbed *directly* into the blood through the tiny glands of the mouth and throat. *Elasto does not enter the stomach;* this remarkable fact partly explains its amazing effectiveness. Such ailments as varicose veins, varicose ulcers (bad leg), swollen legs, phlebitis, skin disease, heart trouble, bad circulation, piles, rheumatism, hardened arteries and similar disabling conditions are directly traceable to degeneration of tissue-cells resulting from a deficiency of the vitalising principles of the blood. No lasting improvement in these conditions is possible until the cause of the weakness has been removed, and this can be done only by making good the deficiency in the blood. Elasto, the Great Blood Revitaliser, does this with complete effectiveness, with results that often appear miraculous.

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***Read what Users of Elasto say:***

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*"Completely cured my varicose ulcers."*
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*"Elasto tones up the system and cures depression."*
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*"I had suffered for years from a weak heart, but Elasto cured me."*
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*"As soon as I started taking Elasto I could go about my work in comfort, no pain whatever."*
*"After being indoors for 18 months, I can now walk quite well. My heart is stronger and all the pain has left my legs."*
*"The stinging sensations I used to get in my left arm and leg (Arterio-Sclerosis) are quite gone, and my general health is much improved."*
*"Varicose veins quickly cured after 12 years of useless bandaging."*
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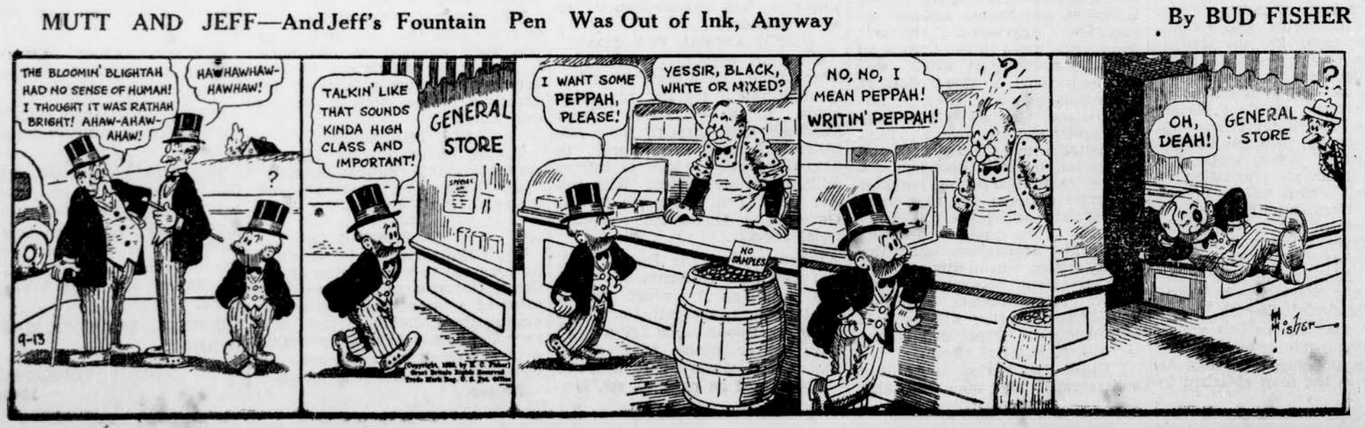
MUTT AND JEFF—And Jeff's Fountain Pen Was Out of Ink, Anyway — By BUD FISHER


THE BLOOMIN' BLIGHTAH HAD NO SENSE OF HUMAH! I THOUGHT IT WAS RATHAH BRIGHT! AHAW-AHAW-AHAW!
HAWHAWHAW-HAWHAW!
TALKIN' LIKE THAT SOUNDS KINDA HIGH CLASS AND IMPORTANT!
GENERAL STORE
I WANT SOME PEPPAH, PLEASE!
YESSIR, BLACK, WHITE OR MIXED?
NO, NO, I MEAN PEPPAH! WRITIN' PEPPAH!
OH, DEAH!
GENERAL STORE

# GANDHI-NAZIMUDDIN CORRESPONDENCE

## Public Opinion Demands Release Of Prisoners

(Continued from page 1).

understanding to repeat what I stated at the commencement of our interviews, that proposals made by me personally as a basis of settlement in the course of negotiations were, and are, subject to, and conditional upon, the approval of the Government of Bengal as a whole

Secondly: what I endeavoured to convey at our last interview was simply this that, subject to an agreed solution of the problem of convicted prisoners being arrived at, I felt sure you would not be dissatisfied with the action Government would in that event take regarding state prisoners and detenus.

With best wishes,

Yours Sincerely,
K. NAZIMUDDIN.

### *Awaiting Final Decision*

Mahatma Gandhi's letter dated Shegaon, Wardha, April 21st 1938:

Dear Sir Nazimuddin,

I thank you for your letter.

Of course, I understand that everything has to go to the cabinet before the final decision is taken my suggestions were therefore intended to be independent and for examination on merits, only I had felt that the policy so far as detenus are concerned was a reiteration of that adopted by the cabinet. I am anxiously awaiting your final decision, but before it is taken, if my presence is considered necessary, you are only to send me a line—even a wire, if necessary.—Yours sincerely,

M. K. GANDHI.

### *Short Delay*

Sir Nazimuddin's letter dated Calcutta, the 6th May 1938:—

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

"I am writing to inform you of the progress of events in connection with our conversation regarding the problem of the release of terrorist convicts. The Muslim League Conferences made it impossible to assemble in Darjeeling until the 26th of April. The cabinet at once took the matter into consideration, and definite conclusions have been reached. I am afraid, that in any circumstances, a short delay may be inevitable before we are in a position to communicate with you further. This delay will not I anticipate be much, and you can rest assured that I and my colleagues have taken and are taking every possible steps to expedite the matter.

I trust your exertions have not unduly tired you, and I remain with every expression of regret.—

Yours Sincerely,
K. NAZIMUDDIN.

### *Govt. Terms To Mahatma*

Sir Nazimuddin's letter to Mahatma Gandhi dated 11th May, 1938:

"Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I write to acquaint you with the conclusions which have been reached by the Government of Bengal in the matter of the premature release of terrorist convicts. In formulating these proposals, Government have given the most careful consideration to the suggestions which you were good enough to put forward in your letter of April 12.

It is necessary to emphasise at the outset that the scheme which is embodied in the succeeding paragraphs is to be regarded as a connected plan, the different parts of which form a single and indivisible whole. As such, it is communicated not only in the hope of securing your own acceptance, but as also the acceptance of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, as president of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, as well as that of the leader of the Congress party in the Assembly. Government desire to commend the scheme to your most earnest consideration, because the declared acceptance by you, and by Congress, of Government's policy in this matter is a vital precedent condition to the adoption of the plan. In the absence of that acceptance, Government will regard these proposals as null and void and will continue to discharge their responsibilities in this matter according to the policy which has already been announced in the legislature.

The scheme is as follows:

(1) To release forthwith terrorist convicts suffering from serious and continued illness. (2) To release as soon as possible those convicts who have not been convicted of offences involving the actual commission of murder and serious violence, and have a comparatively short period of their sentences, not in excess of 18 months still to serve, (3) To place the cases of the remaining convicts before an advisory committee which will examine them on the individual merits and make such recommendations in each case to Government as it thinks fit. The decision as to the orders to be passed in each case, after consideration of the recommendation of the advisory committee, will rest with the Government, (4) The advisory committee will be appointed by Government and will consist of nine members as follows:

(1) President, a retired judicial officer of high standing, (2) a Mahomedan member of the Legislative Assembly from the coalition party, (3) a member of the Legislative Assembly from the Congress party, (4) a member of the Legislative Assembly from among the representatives of the scheduled castes, (5) a member of the Legislative Assembly from the Liberal party, (6) a member of the Legislative Council from the Congress party, (7) a European member of the legislature, (8) one other Muslim member and (9) an official.

The names of the members constituting the Committee will be announced as early as possible.

As an integral part of the scheme, it shall be agreed and accepted between Government, yourself and the Congress as follows:—

(1) that no attempt will be made hereafter by the Congress, or by any other body with the support, tacit or open, of the Congress, to secure an advance upon these terms, and the matter shall cease to be a political issue;

(2) that you and the Congress will actively discourage all forms of agitation for the accelerated release of prisoners, all attacks in the press on the policy of Government in the matter of terrorist prisoners, all demonstrations and receptions on the release of such prisoners or thereafter, and all statements, writings, and speeches favourable to terrorist or terrorism;

(3) that you and the Congress will take every step possible to create and maintain public opinion against hunger-striking, and will publicly condemn such a course, if adopted.

In proposing these terms and conditions the Government of Bengal have gone to the utmost limit which they consider to be compatible with the discharge of their responsibilities for the eradication of that canker of terrorism, which has for so long been a recurrent factor in the political life of the province. They have done so in the hope of mobilising public opinion and of contributing to the creation and maintenance of an atmosphere calculated to render a recrudescence of terrorism unlikely. To this end, Government earnestly desire the active association with themselves of all who genuinely wish for the ordered and non-violent political development of the country. Your own support I claim with the confidence of one who knows how much you have the same objects at heart.

I should be glad, therefore, if you will be good enough to communicate your views on these proposals as early as possible, and I would suggest that it would be appropriate, if you would also communicate with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and the leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly, Bengal, with a view to obtaining their acceptance.

The date which will govern the execution of the various clauses will be the date on which the scheme as a whole is finally accepted.

The Government of Bengal desire that until the scheme has been accepted by yourself and by the Congress representatives mentioned in paragraph two, this letter and all correspondence on the subject should be treated as absolutely secret and confidential, and in the event of your being unable to accept it, in that case also, the same secrecy will be observed until published by mutual consent.

I regret the delay which was unavoidable. I hope you are keeping well, with best wishes.

Yours Sincerely,
K NAZIMUDDIN.

### *Inadequate And Unsatisfactory*

Mahatma Gandhi's letter dated Bombay 15/5/38.

Dear Khwaja Saheb,

I thank you for your letter of 11th instant received yesterday. I showed it to-day to Subhas Babu. I must confess that it does not satisfy my expectations. At the same time, I fully recognise the labours given to the question by the Government. I can also appreciate their extreme caution. I am not going therefore to come to any hasty decision. But before I can examine the implications of the policy adumbrated in your letter, I should like to know the number of prisoners that will still remain to be dealt with, after the operation of the first three clauses. And before I can come to any conclusion, it will be absolutely necessary for me to know how the prisoners will respond to the propositions laid down by the Government.

I can well understand from your standpoint that such a procedure may not be countenanced. But I am bound by a moral promise given to prisoners, and in pursuance thereof, if the whole Programme is to work smoothly, it is necessary for me to know their mind. It would be a breach of promise on my part if I submitted without demur to anything less than almost immediate unconditional discharge. I am sure you will not ask me for this purpose to travel to Calcutta. I would therefore ask you kindly to grant permission either to Subhas Babu or to Sarat Babu to see the prisoners as my deputies.

Of course, your request for secrecy will be strictly respected.

Subhas Babu has not seen this letter. He is engaged in the Working Committee meeting away from where I am staying. But if he was here, I am sure he would share the views expressed herein.

Yours Sincerely,
M. K. GANDHI.

### *No Negotiations With Prisoners*

Sir Nazimuddin's letter dated Maldon, Darjeeling, the 24th May, 1938.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I am much obliged to you for your letter of the 15th May about the release of terrorist convicts, and I welcome the appreciation which I read therein of the efforts which have been made to find an agreed and practical solution.

As to numbers, it is difficult to be precise, because the date of the inception of the scheme is still uncertain, but the number of cases to be dealt with by the advisory committee will be approximately 260.

I have given the most careful consideration to the suggestion, which you now put forward, that the proposals should be discussed with the convicts themselves, before you come to any decision. I share to the full your anxiety that our scheme as a whole should work smoothly, but I feel that to adopt such a course at this stage would tend to promote misunderstanding both among the prisoners and the public.

Recognising the position which you occupy, Government have been willing to enter into discussions with you as to the future of these prisoners. As a result you were good enough to make certain suggestions which Government were gratified to find did not envisage immediate and indiscriminate release, but clearly involved discrimination and consequently the separate consideration of individual cases. We felt it is true that in disposing of the more difficult cases, it was proper to take into account factors other than simply the length of sentence remaining and it was in order to demonstrate that such cases were to be dealt with in a reasonable and proper manner that Government proposed to take the advice and assistance of a committee, while at the same time enlisting the goodwill and co-operation of all parties.

In the circumstances, I would suggest that the issue is between Government and yourself and consists in the estimation of whether the method suggested constitutes a suitable approach to the practical issues involved in the exercise of clemency towards these prisoners, if, as I believe, it does, and I am confident you will agree that it does, you will be the last person to withhold recognition of the fact, but your judgment and that of Congress can hardly be made subsequent to the opinions of the convicts themselves. They on the one hand could not, with propriety, be called upon to judge this issue, while Government on the other hand cannot, at this stage, transform these discussions with yourself into negotiations with the prisoners, either through you, or through persons acting on your behalf.

The position will, of course, be different when we have been assured of your acceptance of the methods suggested. At that stage, I agree that it will be proper and, in fact, desirable to take all reasonable steps to convince the convicts not only that every case will receive due consideration, but that it has been ensured that such consideration will be both sympathetic and just.

Yours sincerely
K. NAZIMUDDIN.

### *To Sound Prisoners Themselves*

Mahatma Gandhi's letter, dated Maganwadi, Wardha (C.P.):

Dear Khwaja Saheb,

I thank you for your exhaustive reply of the 24th instant. Evidently my position has been misunderstood. I do not wish to suggest that my judgment or that of the Congress is to be made subservient to the opinion of the convicts, but before I could come to final judgment, it would be necessary for me in the interest of the common cause itself to sound the prisoners' mind. If I had not, subject to confirmation after an examination of details, come to the preliminary conclusion that the solution suggested by the Bengal Government might be worthy of acceptance, I could not have thought of any interview with the prisoners. My idea is, after deeper examination of the solution, to convince the prisoners of the desirability of its acceptance, before, therefore, I can finally accept the solution suggested, I hold it to be necessary to take the prisoners into confidence. I hope that you will agree with this opinion. For the sake, as I have already said, of the common purpose, viz., to ensure peace so far as this ticklish question of prisonrse' release is concerned.

I take it that the question of detenus has been satisfactorily settled. I would appreciate a line as to how the matter stands.

Yours Sincerely,
M. K. GANDHI.

### *In Case Prisoners Reject?*

Sir Nazimuddin's letter, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, 1st June, 1938:

"Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I thank you for your letter of the 27th and I am glad to learn that after deeper examination of the solution you are more convinced of the desirability of its acceptance. At the same time the idea of submitting the scheme to the approval of the convicts still seems to me to be subject to the difficulties set forth in my letter of the 24th of May, and I should be glad to know for instance what your attitude would be, in the event of the prisoners not being persuaded to acquiesce.

As regards the detenus and the State prisoners, I would remind you of the assurance which I gave you during our interviews and repeated in my letter to you of the 17th of April, in which I said that subject to an agreed solution of the problem of convicted prisoners being arrived at, I felt sure that you would not be dissatisfied with the action that Government would in that event take, regarding the State prisoners and detenus. I am awaiting the successful conclusion of our negotiations regarding the convicted prisoners before announcing my policy regarding State prisoners and detenus.

Yours Sincerely,
K. NAZIMUDDIN.

### *Why Delay Release Of Detenus?*

Mahatma Gandhi's letter dated the Shegaon, Wardha, 9-6-38:

Dear Khwaja Saheb,

I am grateful for your letter of the 1st instant. If you will please refer again to my letters of 27th ultimo you will find that the sentence referring to deeper conviction has been wholly misunderstood. You will see that it does not bear the meaning you have put upon it. It is clear from the context that if, after deeper examination of the solution suggested by Government, I should find it acceptable, I would like to convince the prisoners of the desirability of their acceptance. For deeper examination I must have more material, which is lacking, and which I am seeking from you and other sources. If, before I or Sarat Babu or Subhas Babu went to the prisoners we all three came to the conclusion that the Government's was a sound offer, I for one should stand by it, even if I failed to get the prisoners' acquiescence, unless they could convince me of the error of my judgment. I must however inform you that my deeper study is shaking my belief in the workability of the solution offered by the Government. Naturally I must weigh every solution in the scales I have set up for my guidance, and on the basis of which I submitted my propositions to you before leaving Calcutta. I do not mind through what formula or through what machinery the object of securing the release of every prisoner inside of one year or thereabout is attained.

With reference to the detenus and the state prisoners I remember the paragraph you refer to in your letter of 17th April. I did not raise any objection to it, although I felt it to be a new introduction, because I had hoped that an early solution of the prisoners' question will be reached. I venture to remind you that in the very beginning of the conversations, it was agreed that the detenus and the prisoners who were incarcerated without trial were to be separately considered from the convicted prisoners. In my opinion, it would be a grave injustice if the discharge of the detenus and state prisoner is to be made contingent upon an agreed solution of the question affecting convicted prisoners.

May I also remind you that the policy about detenus has been already made public by you? it would be a thousand pities, therefore, if the release of detenus and state prisoners were delayed or indefinitely postponed, because of the possible breakdown of the negotiations for the release of convicted prisoners.

Yours Sincerely,
M. K. GANDHI.

Sir Nazimuddin's letter dated Maldon, Darjeeling 18th June 1938.

"Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I am obliged for your letter of June 9th.

You must not think that we are standing still in the matter of the detenus. I have always regarded them as distinct from the convicts and continue to do so. The progress we can make with them is, however, affected by the situation as it appears to us from time to time, and our confidence in the future would have been strengthened, and progress proportionately accelerated if we could have carried you and Congress with us in our policy of clemency towards the convicts. As to them, I feel that I can add little that is useful to the correspondence except to say that I shall be glad to supply any more material, if you will let me know what it is you desire to know, and to reiterate that although we cannot be a party to negotiations with convicted prisoners as to the time and manner of their release, we will gladly grant facilities for convincing the prisoners of the desirability of accepting the decision come to regarding their cases.

Yours, Sincerely,
K. NAZIMUDDIN.

### *Chat With Subhas Bose*

Mr. Gandhi's letter dated Shegaon, Wardha, June 25th 1938:

Dear Khwaja Saheb,

I thank you for your letter of 18th June, as also for the letters from prisoners, dated 21st and 26th May, respectively. I wish the prisoners' letters could have been sent to me earlier. I am enclosing replies to them, which I hope will be sent to them without delay.

With regard to the prisoners, I had the benefit of a fairly long chat with Subhas Babu. On his return he hopes to be able to see you and then, if necessary, ask for permission to see the prisoners. As, very properly, his acceptance and that of Sarat Babu is regarded necessary, it is as well that further negotiations are conducted by one of them. Moreover, this arrangement saves me another journey to Bengal. I am sorry to inform you that my health has again become very uncertain owing to the heavy strain of work I have been recently undertaking.

Before the proposed scheme can be accepted by us three, it is necessary that, even following out the method of the Government scheme, the result should approximate to what I have submitted in my letter of 13th April last. If I accepted anything less I would be guilty of a breach of faith with the prisoners to whom I gave an absolute assurance, often repeated that, subject to their subscribing to non-violence. I should strain every nerve to secure early discharge for every one of them. I could, therefore, not be a party to any scheme which does not imply such discharge of all prisoners. The method adopted for achieving the end would then cease no difficulty.

I hope that when Subhas Babu meets you, it will be possible to reach a satisfactory solution. If at any time you desire my presence, and if it is likely to facilitate matters, you will please not hesitate to drop me a line, and, health permitting, I would gladly visit Bengal.

Yours Sincerely,
M. K. GANDHI.

### *Asked Bose To See Him*

Sir Nazimuddin's letter dated Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, the 4th July, 1938.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

Thanks very much for your let-

(Continued on page 10, col. 5)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# ATTLEE SMASHES PREMIER'S DEFENCE

(Continued from Page 7).

as yet addressed a similar request to any other Governments. The terms and conditions of the guaranteed loan and the question of what Governments would participate therein may raise matters which could not be decided immediately.

"Evidently this is one of those cases where the old proverb applies—that he who gives quickly, gives twice. (Ministerial Cheers).

APPEAL TO OPPOSITION

At this point, Mr. Chamberlain asked the members of the Opposition to refrain from interruption and allow him to continue this rather important part of his speech, "which these continual interruptions make it difficult for the House to take in."

Continuing Mr. Chamberlain said, His Majesty's Government are informing the Czech Government that they are prepared immediately to arrange for an advance of ten million sterling which would be at the Government's disposal for their urgent needs (cheers). How these advances can be related to the final loan, cannot yet be stated.

Manifestly all this depends on many factors, which cannot now be determined. The precise character of the problem is one for expert examination, in which we shall desire very willingly to be associated and during the coming weeks, the resulting situation and needs can be explored. What we feel to be required and justified now is that the action I have mentioned, will be taken without any delay, first to assist the Czech Government in the midst of their crisis.

CREDIT OF 10 MILLIONS.

The Chancellor of Exchequer on behalf of the Government addressed a letter to the Bank of England requesting the Bank to provide the necessary credit of ten millions and when the House resumes its sitting in November, Parliament will be asked to pass the necessary legislation to reimburse the Bank from the Exchequer. I would like to say a few words in respect of the various other participants besides ourselves in the proceedings at Munich.

TRIBUTE TO MUSSOLINI.

Hard things have been said about the German Chancellor to-day and in the past, but I do feel that the House ought to recognise the difficulty for a man of that position to take back such emphatic declarations which he had already made amidst enthusiastic cheers to his supporters (Opposition interruption). In consenting, even although at the last moment, to discuss with the representatives of other Powers those things, which he had declared he had already decided upon once and for all was a real and substantial contribution on his part (Opposition interruptions) in regard to Signor Mussolini, his contribution was certainly notable and perhaps decisive.

It is on his suggestion that the final stages of mobilisation were postponed by 24 hours to give us an opportunity of discussing the situation. I wish to say that at the conference itself both he and Count Ciano were most helpful to the discussions. It was they who, very early in the proceedings, produced the memorandum which M. Daladier and I were able to accept as the basis of discussion. (Ministerial cheers, Opposition laughter).

Both Europe and the World have reason to be grateful to the head of the Italian Government in contributing to the peaceful solution. In some respects M. Daladier had the most difficult task of all the four of us, because of the special relations uniting his country and Czechoslovakia. I should like to say that his courage, his readiness to take responsibility, his pertinacity and his unfailing good humour were invaluable throughout the Conference. (Cheers).

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGES.

There was one other Power which was not represented at the Conference. (Opposition cries of 'Czechoslovakia') and which nevertheless we felt to be exercising constantly an increasing influence. I refer, of course, to the United States of America. (Ministerial Cheers). Those messages of President Roosevelt, so firmly and yet so persuasively framed, showed how the voice of the most powerful nation in the world can make itself heard across three thousand miles of ocean and sway in minds of men in Europe.

In my view the strongest force of all which grew and took fresh shape and form every day, was not the forces of any one individual —it was that sense, that unmistakable sense, of unanimity amongst the peoples of the world that war somehow must be averted. (Cheers). The peoples of the British Empire were at one with those of Germany, France and Italy in their anxiety. Their intense desire for peace pervaded the whole atmosphere of the Conference and I believe, that and not threats made possible the concessions which were made.

An allusion has been made in somewhat bitter terms by Mr. Duff Cooper to my conversation last Friday morning with Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

NO SECRET UNDERSTANDING.

I don't know why that conversation should give rise to suspicion (Ministerial cheers), still less to criticism. I entered into no pact. I made no new commitments, there is no secret understanding. Our conversation was hostile to no other nation. The object of the conversation for which I asked was to try to extend a little further the personal contact I had established with Herr Hitler and which I believe to be essential in modern diplomacy. (Cheers).

We had a friendly and entirely non-commital conversation carried on my part largely with a view to seeing whether there could be any points in common between the head of a democratic Government and the ruler of a totalitarian State. In the declaration which has been published and in which Mr. Duff-Cooper finds so much ground for suspicion, what does it say (Opposition cries: "nothing").

Mr. Chamberlain read the first paragraph in which it was stated that Anglo-German relations were important for the two countries and Europe. "Is there anyone who would deny that?" asked the Premier amidst cheers. The second paragraph, said Mr. Chamberlain, was an expression of opinion only. It said that that agreement and the German Naval Treaty were symbolic of the desire of the two peoples not to go war with one another again.

Further cheers greeted his question when he asked whether anybody denied that that was the desire of the two peoples. Mr. Chamberlain went on, "no one would stand up and condemn the last sentence in the document. I believe that there are many who feel with me that this declaration signed by the German Chancellor and myself is something more than a pious expression of opinion.

In our relations with other countries, everything depends upon there being sincerity and goodwill on both sides. I believe that there is sincerity and goodwill on both sides and that is why to me its significance goes far beyond its actual words. If there is one lesson we should learn from the events of these last weeks it is this lasting peace is not to be obtained by sitting still and waiting for it to come. It required active and positive effort. (Ministerial cheers).

ATTLEE'S ATTACK.

Major Attlee replying said: "We have seen a gallant, civilised and democratic people betrayed and handed over to a ruthless destiny, during the past days. It was one of the greatest diplomatic defeats that Britain and France had ever sustained. It was an enormous victory for Herr Hitler. Everybody recognised the great exertions the Prime Minister had made. Everybody will pay a tribute to him and say that he is the man who saved peace. "Yes, but he is the man who brought danger as well."

The cause of this aggression is not the intolerable position of the Sudetens but because Herr Hitler has decided that the time is ripe for another step toward his designs for the domination of Europe. Hitler had successfully asserted the law of the jungle and the whole Europe was now under the constant menace of armed force. If Czechoslovakia was not going to be supported she should have been told so. There is where the betrayal comes in. The four power pact would be a danger because Britain would be a junior partner in a pact against liberty and the British people would not have it. This is not the time for a Four Power Conference but a new peace conference. Let us call on the good offices of the United States and not exclude the Soviets.—Reuter.

# Gandhi–Nazimuddin Correspondence

(Continued from page 9)

ter, dated the 25th June, 1938. I am sorry to learn that you are not keeping well. I hope you will soon be restored to complete health.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose wrote to me and I have asked him to see me this afternoon.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,
K. NAZIMUDDIN.

### *Hitch Over Time Limit*

Sir Nazimuddin's letter dated Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta, the 8th September, 1938.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I have, since last writing to you, given four interviews to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, to discuss the question of the release of terrorist convicts, the fourth, which took place on the 31st August, after he had been allowed to visit the Alipore and Dum Dum Central Jails. I understand from him that he is not prepared to accept and co-operate with the Government in the scheme which was described in my letter to you dated the 1st May, 1938, in the absence of a definite time-limit within which all the prisoners will be released. To prescribe such a time-limit would be inconsistent with the appointment of a committee to advise on the individual cases referred to them on their merits and is, therefore, a course to which we cannot agree.

I should be glad, therefore, if you will let me know, not later than the 20th of September, 1938, whether or not you accept the Government scheme in order that we may proceed, without further delay, to announce our policy and put it into execution.

If, as I rust will not be the case, we have to proceed without your agreement, I think it is desirable that the correspondence which has passed between us should be made public and to this I ask your assent.

Yours Sincerely,
K. NAZIMUDDIN.

### *Bound By Solemn Promise*

Mr. Gandhi's letter dated Segaon, Wardha, C. P. 13/9/38.

Dear Khwaja Sahib,

I am thankful your letter of the 8th inst. regarding the political convicts. Much as I should like, if only for the trouble you have taken in the matter, to fall in with your proposal, it would be a breach of faith on my part to do so. For as you know, I am bound by a solemn promise made to these friends when, at my instance, they suspended their hunger-strike Consistently with that promise I have to make every reasonable attempt to secure their early release. This I cannot do if I identify myself with your proposal.

I cannot agree with you that if you fixed a time-limit it would be inconsistent with the reference of the very thing to a tribunal. Surely there is nothing inconsistent with such reference to say that you expect the tribunal to regulate the dates of discharge within a particular period.

Under the terms of your reference the judges need never discharge a single prisoner if, in their opinion, the enormity of their crime did not merit any consideration. However theoritical my objection may appear, it is impossible for me to run risks.

Perhaps the Bengal Government and their advisers have missed one big factor in the consideration of the question of release. The prisoners have no sense of guilt The crimes however bad in themselves were not committed for personal gain. The prisoners, having changed their views on violence, feel their detention an intolerable hardship. They are fretting for public service. The public estimate also in this matter is of a different character from that of the Government. But since yours is admittedly a Government responsible to the people, you are bound to give considerable weight to public opinion, which, so far as one can judge, emphatically demands their release.

Though you have, and I admit properly, ruled out the idea of exploiting my influence with the prisoners and the public for the preservation of public peace, I urge that there is nothing inherently wrong in using it if there is a reasonable chance of its telling on the side of public peace. But I may not labour this point.

For the considerations mentioned by me in this letter and in my previous letters and during the talks between ourselves and between your goodself now and Subhas Babu who, in this matter, was acting as my representative, I must regretfully withhold cooperation from the Government in the projected scheme. But that does not in any way mean that I should obstruct you in your endeavour to accelerate the process of discharge. My action will largely depend upon the pace with which the discussions take place. My measuring rod will always be my letter of the 13th April, 1938.

I trust that in the interes of the common sense the facilities for correspondence and interviews with prisoners which you have hitherto afforded me will be continued.

I can have no objection to the correspondence that has taken

(Continued in col. 3)

# *MORE PROTESTS*

(Continued From Page 6)

cannot be said to want to fight because he knows that he can get what he wants, and more than he dare ask for, merely by the threat of war.

**View of Agreement**

This statement has been excised from the reel by exhibitors, as has also an interview with Mr. A. J. Cummings, who was questioned before the microphone and camera by Mr. Herbert Hodge. In his replies to Mr. Hodge's questions Mr. Cummings described the agreement between Herr Hitler and the Prime Minister as "a piece of yellow diplomacy," and said that instead of our having peace as a result we have merely a state of war postponed. It was a very serious outlook, he said, for young men of military age all over Europe.

The newsreel as amended gives a survey of the situation up to Wednesday night, with a commentary which explains Mr. Chamberlain's hopes and intentions and the attitude of his critics. It includes pictures of Prague and the recent preparations for martial law and the French military preparations, and suggests that the French people are prepared to "tackle" Germany.

### *Conciliation Board For Jamshedpur Dispute*

A notification in the Bihar Gazette states: For the purpose of investigating the trade disputes that have arisen between the employers and the respective workmen of the Tinplate Company, Jamshedpur, and the Indian Copper Corporation Ltd., the Government of Bihar have constituted a Board of Conciliation constituted of one independent person, viz, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Faiz Ali, Bar-at-Law, Rai Sahab Nand Lal Sinha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, will be the Secretary of the Board.

(Continued from col. 7)

place between us being published. I entertain the hope that this very important question will be kept by all concerned above party politics. I venture also to hope that the press and the public will write or do nothing that may give a violent turn to the agitation that may become necessary to procure the prompt discharge of the prisoners.

Yours Sincerely
M. K. GANDHI.


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# Settlement Of Czech Problem

## Will It Prove Truth Of Wagner's "The Ring Of The Nibelings"?

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Czechoslovakia made a great sacrifice in the interests of peace and let us hope that the peace will be preserved," said Mr. Ladislav Urban, the Czechoslovakian consul in India, in the course of an informal talk to the members of the Indian Progressive group this afternoon.

"Strictly speaking, Czechoslovakia is not a new State, or a country which was artificially pieced together after the world war by the peace treaties," he added." On the contrary, it has been, since October 28, 1918, the legal and lawful successor to the former kingdom of Bohemia. The world war enlarged the territory of this ancient kingdom by Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia, thus forming a Slavic State in which three branches of Slavic race, namely Czechs, Slovaks, and Ruthenians were united folllowing their own free will and determination.

"Czechoslovakia is a long strip of territory, about the same as the length and width of England and Scotland. It is inhabited principally by Czechs and Slovaks, in other words Czechoslovaks. This compound name was coined during the world war and thus readily accepted by the nation as a symbol of unity. For Czechs and Slovaks are one nation, and any recent attempts to divide the Czechs and Slovaks are anomalous and futile.

"It is a historical fact that more than three million citizens of German race found their home in Czechoslovakia as immigrants. They lived with us for many centuries—from 13th century to be exact. They never belonged to Germany and Germany never claimed them before. The frontiers which are now bring changed are more than thousand years old. If we read now that the Germans and the territory are being returned to Germany, we read an incorrect statement, because the territory and the Germans are given up by Czechoslovakia—for the first time after thousand years.

"The crux of the Czechoslovak problem was not the local question of the Sudeten Germans, but the key position which Czechs hold in the Danube basin. It was possible to solve the Sudeten question by a fair compromise between the legitimate demands of the Germans and the necessary conditions of Czechoslovak liberty. But the problem became insoluble when the Sudeten Germans were used as an instrument to achieve the destruction of Czechoslovakia.

"I am quoting a letter from London published in the 'Commerce.' Never was a Minorities problem so manufactured as that of the Sudeten Deutsch; the Henlein Party was little important till the fall of Austria, when Hitler decided that the turn of Czechs had come, and the German speaking Bohemians felt it would be safer to be on the side of the big battalions. Other German parties, however, continued to co-operate with the Central Government, and when, last week, it was thought that the democracies would rally to the defence of Czechoslovakia, there was a great movement away from the Sudeten Party which, with its demand for secession, was no longer the representative of a minority, but the tool of Hitler.

"Czechoslovakia brought a great sacrifice in the interests of world peace. Let us hope that the peace will be preserved. Whether our hopes will become a reality or only a strange mirage, remains to be seen.

"The German literature has a beautiful ancient saga of the Nibelings which Richard Wagner popularised in his famous operas, 'The Ring of the Nibelings.' The story tells us about the words given and taken back, about the promises given and broken by the mythological Gods themselves, until the day of doom came and the Gods perished in the ruins of Walhala. May the people take a moral lesson from this ancient story.

"Czechoslovakia is looking on to the future with bright optimism and hopes for better understanding between the nations."—A.P.

### INDIAN MINING FEDERATION

A Jharia correspondent wires:—Rao Bahadur Deojee Dayal Thacker, ex-President, Bihar Chamber of Commerce, has been unanimously elected President of the Indian Mining Federation, which body holds an important position among three bodies of the coal industry viz., Indian Colliery-owners' Association, and the Mining Association,

# *HOW TO DEVELOP INDIAN INDUSTRIES*

(Continued from Page 6)

of utilisation of our country's raw materials in our processes of manufacture.

We are compelled to import certain materials from abroad for our use, although similar or basic raw materials necessary in the production of such imported materials are available in the country. The reason of such a state of affairs is that the available materials or basic raw materials thereof are in a state that render them unserviceable. Certain preliminary work of investigation has to be done and processes for their refinement have to be worked out to make them useful to us. This is not possible for individual small or middle class industries because he can ill-afford to bear the cost of maintenance of a special department for this purpose requiring a highly qualified staff. He is therefore compelled to cover his requirements from abroad. From his point of view this is less economical and places him to a decided disadvantage in comparison with his foreign competitor who is fortunate enough to cover all such requirements from producers of his own country. It is a national loss when materials or basic raw materials available in the country cannot be utilised by her own industries, and foreign materials have got to be imported instead. The home materials have got to be exported at much lower cost, which means selling cheaper, buying dearer and consequently squandering away already meagre resources of a poorly prepared country. There is still another greater National Gain. Such a sort of research will open up new avenues of industrial enterprises, which will mean greater National Economy and more employment in an ill-equipped and unemployment-ridden country like ours.

## *Government's Efforts*

This vital need of the industry is already recognised and properly organised on a national wide basis in all advanced countries. Governments maintain their own research stations in Industries of National Importance. In other branches semi-government or private institutions are maintained by joint government and private support, especially from the industries concerned. There is also very close co-operation between certain industries and research departments of Universities. These countries are also so very well advanced and the needs of their industries are so very varied, that in addition to all Government, semi-government and University research institutes, experts find it profitable to run as a business proposition their private research laboratories for their particular branch. Still recently there is now a growing tendency amongst United Kingdom and Continental as well as American manufacturers to pool the experiences and researches gained in own plants or laboratories by various concerns engaged in the same line of manufacture. It does not require much imagination to realise that our foreign competitors are bound to maintain tremendous quality, superiority and other advantages with the help of such an overwhelming research machinery. It is therefore high time that we begin in this direction in right earnest without further delay.

I am aware of the research activities that are carried on by our Government and certain public bodies as well as Universities. I am also aware of the existence of Departments of Industries in almost all Provincial Governments. Periodical or yearly conferences of heads of such institutions are held and elaborate reports are published by all those institutions. But it is sad to say without fear of contradiction, that all such institutions and their reports lack in practicality of purpose that they are supposed to serve. I do not mean any reflection on the activities of such bodies. The facts are stated as I have seen and experienced them with a view to find out the reasons for such a state of affairs.

It is no use denying the fact that almost all our small or middle class industries are mostly controlled by people who are not very well educated. Further barring a few large-scale industries, almost all others either large or small are not in themselves organised enough as to draw effective attention of research bodies. Then there are industries controlled by foreign interests which do not at all stand in need of any assistance of our Government or University Technical or Research departments. On the other side, those who are in charge of activities of such bodies have needs of our industries, and to try to meet them. All this has tended to create apathy of the one for the activities of the other, and has made useful and effective co-operation between the two sides almost impossible.

# Heavy Sentence On Harijan Student

## Sequel To Attempt To Murder Ex-Minister Of C. P.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

Sitaram Balaji Gayakwad, a Harijan student who was standing his trial on a charge of attempt to murder Mr. Yusuf Shareef, ex-Minister of C. P., at the Chitnis Park meeting convened to explain the circumstances under which Zaffar Husain, a rape case prisoner,—was given remission of his sentence, has been sentenced by the Nagpur High Court to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

It will be recalled that previously Gayakwad was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under the Arms Act. Both the sentences will run concurrently.

### Nomination To Local Bodies Must Go

The Provincial Congress Assembly party has adopted a resolution which lays down that nominations to local bodies should be made in consultation with the local Congress organisations.

### Protest Against Medical Council Act

The All-India Medical Licentiates Association, at its last meeting passed a resolution placing on record its most emphatic protest against the All-India Medical Council Act and recommending that it should be repealed as soon as possible.

Dr. K. P. Sen Gupta and Dr. C. M. Jamdar have been elected as delegates for the Gauhati Conference.

### Kavi Sammelan At Bilaspur

Under the auspices of the Bharatendu Sahitya Samiti, Bilaspur, a Kavi Sammelan will be held on October 8 at Juna Bilaspur in the premises of Messrs Somabhai Kashibhai Patel.

At a public meeting held on Wednesday last a resolution was passed protesting against the action of the C. P. Government restricting the freedom of the press by demanding a security of Rs. 4,000 from the "Sawadhan."

Messrs. V. V. Kelkar, R. S. Rukker, R. W. Fulay and Mr. A. G. Sheorey emphasised that the Congress Government had not fulfilled the pledges of the election manifesto and that they were following repressive policy. Mr. Sheorey said that the Congress Government had no justification for using the emergency measure.

# SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY BART.

## U. S. P. Union's Tribute

At the weekly meeting of the University Students Parsi Union, a resolution congratulating the present Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., in advance for the Trusteeship which he is to get without any rival competing against him was passed unanimously. It was also resolved that the said resolution (as mentioned below) be passed and sent to the said Baronet, as well as to the Press:—

"This meeting of the members of the University Students Parsi Union held under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ardeshir Edalji Bengali congratulates Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., for putting forward his candidature for the Trusteeship of the Parsi Punchayet, thus once again connecting the link of the Jeejeebhoy family with the Board of Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet.

"The Union hopes that as Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., in spite of his young age has been unanimously appointed to the Trusteeship he would take a very keen interest in the affairs of the community and take his rightful place as the recognised leader of the community, both in its internal and external affairs.

"By announcing his candidature for the Trusteeship, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., has gladdened all Parsi hearts, and the community anticipates that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy will add further lustre to the fair name of his worthy ancestors and be like them the prop and pillar of our small and yet very educated and enterprising community.'

ERNAKULAM, Sept. 28.—An All-India Sea Scouts course is to be conducted between the 5th and 15th December next on the Willingdon Island where ideal conditions exist for such a course. so far not taken enough care to find out the real

# BILLAWARS CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR ASSOCIATION

## Speakers Exhort Members To Stand United

The sixth Anniversary of the local Billawar Association was celebrated on Sunday afternoon at Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall, under the presidentship of Sjt. "Anagariga Ramananda." (Mr. Manjri Rama Iyer of Calicut). The Billawar Volunteers Union was in attendance.

At the outset welcome and prayer songs were rendered by the pupils of Mr. Bola Krishna Rao.

The president's election then took place Mr. B. P. Koolarker, President of the Association proposing and Mr B. Waman Rao seconding the motion. Mr. Krishnappa D. Mulky Hon. General Secretary then read out the messages and the annual report.

Various speakers then addressed the audience. Among them were Messrs. Matani, Kerkera, Gaitonde, Dr. Banjers, Mr. Damodar Rao, Sardar Thaman Singh and Messrs.. Suvarna and Pinto.

The speakers exhorted the members of the community to stand united.

The President then addressed the gathering.

He said Brahmasri Narayan Gurudev who was their guru had preached equality and universality of the humanity at large under the aegis of a supreme power.

He advised the members of the community to lead pure lives by taking to vegetarianism and abstaining from narcotics. That was their true religion.

He suggested that membership subscription of the Association be lowered to a nominal figure—1 anna with other grades of membership which should have the power of vote, so that the Association could spread its influence among thousands of the community instead of among a few hundreds and other similar associations that were existing might be advantageously merged into it.

He concluded by saying that they should be fearless in their outlook.

Messrs. Bhasker Rao, Gorakshah and Dhulekar then gave an enjoyable musical performance.

The final entertainment of the evening was physical culture display by the pupils of Prof. Seshappa, which was much appreciated by all.

The function came to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair, and the singing of "Mangalam."

# *DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIST*

## *Late Sir Muzammilullah Khan*

Nawab Bahadur Dr. Sir Muzammilullah Khan, whose death occurred on Wednesday at his residence at Bhikampur, district Aligarh, was years old at the time of his death. He leaves behind a son aged 12 years, two daughters, one of whom is married, and his widow.

Throughout his life Nawab Sir Muzammilullah Khan was well-known for his munificence. He gave help generously to educational institutions and other public bodies irrespective of communal considerations. He gave away lakhs in charities, both the Hindu University, Benares, and the Muslim University, Aligarh, receiving substantial sums.

Sir Muzammilullah was connected with the Muslim University for many years. He was Rector of the University and a member of its Court and also acted as Vice-Chancellor for some time. He was for many terms Chairman of the Aligarh District Board and twice acted as Home Member of the U.P. Government.—"Pioneer".

# ALIBAG-REVAS ROAD TO BE ASPHALTED

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIBAG, Oct. 1.

I understand on reliable authority that the Government of Bombay have decided to spend Rs. 50,000 on the Alibag-Revas Road in order to concretise and asphalt its surface and that the demand will be moved as a supplementary grant in the current session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

This work will start almost immediately so that Alibag which is an important suburb of Bombay across the harbour and chief town of Kolaba District will be brought at a distance of only an hour and a half from Bombay. As a result of this road reform, the importance of Alibag as a seaside sanitorium will also increase considerably.

# FALL IN INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

## Exports And Imports Decline

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

The trade returns of British India for the month of August, 1938, as compared with the preceding month showed decreases in the values of imports, exports and re-exports. The value of imports of private merchandise totalled Rs. 10.91 lakhs a decrease of R 18 lakhs as compared with the preceding month. The exports on Indian produce and manufactures fell by R 4 lakhs from R 14,18 lakhs in July, 1938, to R 13,77 lakhs in the month under report. Re-exports also decreased by R 19 lakhs and amounted to R 31 lakhs. The comparison of the trade figures in August, 1938, and the five months, April to August, 1938, with those of the preceding month and the corresponding periods of the preceding year, is set forth below:—

| | Month of August 1938 R (lakhs) | Month of July 1938 R (lakhs) |
|---|---|---|
| Imports | 10.91 | 11,04 |
| Exports | 13,77 | 14,18 |
| Re-exports | 31 | 50 |
| | Month of August 1938 | Month of August 1937 |
| Imports | 10,91 | 13.35 |
| Exports | 13,77 | 14,82 |
| Re-exports | 31 | 45 |
| | Five months April to August 1938 R (lakhs) | April 1937 R (lakhs) |
| Imports | 59,83 | 71,53 |
| Exports | 64,06 | 31,52 |
| Re-exports | 2,11 | 3,10 |

### TREASURE

Treasure on private account, including currency notes, showed a net export of R 1,88 lakhs in August, 1938, as against R 2,92 lakhs in the preceding month and R 1,04 lakhs in August, 1937. The transactions in gold and silver on private account during the five months, April to August, 1938, compare as follows with the corresponding period of the preceding year:—

| | Five months April to August 1938 R (lakhs) | 1937 R (lakhs) |
|---|---|---|
| Gold imported | 43 | 91 |
| Gold exported | 8,11 | 7,96 |
| Silver imported | 92 | 2,07 |
| Silver exported | 3 | 11 |

Measured by the statistics of merchandise and treasure (private), the total visible balance of trade in August, 1938, was R 5,07 lakhs in favour of India as compared with R 6,60 lakhs in July, 1938, and 2 lakhs in August, 1937. During the five months ended August, 1938, the visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was R 13,56 lakhs in favour of India as compared with R 18,50 lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The balance of remittances of funds in August, 1938, was minus R 91 lakhs and in the five months ended August, 1938, minus R 1,87 lakhs.

### IMPORTS OF FOOD

As compared with August, 1937, the imports of food, drink and tobacco in August, 1938, decreased by R 48 lakhs to R 1,42 lakhs. Imports of rice, not in the husk, fell from 124,000 tons to 60,000 tons in quantity and from R 1.03 lakhs to R 52 lakhs in value. There was however an increase of R 10 lakhs under betelnuts.

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured showed a decrease of R 17 lakhs to R 2,40 lakhs in August, 1938, as compared with August, 1937. Imports of kerosine oil fell from 13.3 million gallons to 11.7 million gallons in quantity and from R 49 lakhs to R 43 lakhs in value and those of petroleum, dangerous, flashing below 76 deg. F from 7.7 million gallons to 5.8 million gallons in quantity and from R 40 lakhs to R 26 lakhs in value. Imports of raw cotton increased from 4,900 tons to 5,800 tons in quantity and from R 50 lakhs to R 54 lakhs in value. There was also an increase of R 5 lakhs in precious stones and pearls unset.

### MANUFACTURED GOODS

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured, decreased by R 1,73 lakhs to R 6,93 lakhs in August, 1938, as compared with August, 1937. The aggregate value of the imports of cotton manufactures (including yarn) decreased from R 1,03 lakhs in August 1937, to R 96 lakhs in August, 1938. Imports of coloured piecegoods decreased from 17.1 million yards to 12.8 million yards in quantity and from R 38 lakhs to R 28 lakhs in value and white piecegoods from 12.9 million yards to 11.2 million yards in quantity and from R 28 lakhs to R 22 lakhs in value, while those of grey goods showed an increase from 2.2 million yards to 15.5 million yards in quantity and from R 4 lakhs to R 20 lakhs in value. Imports of cotton twist and yarn, increased from 1.7 million lbs. to 2.3 million lbs. but the value declined from R 20 lakhs to R 18 lakhs. Artificial silk yarn fell from 2.2 million lbs. to 0.9 million lbs. in quantity and from R 16 lakhs to R 5 lakhs in value. Imports of artificial silk piecegoods also declined from 5.6 million yards valued at R 14 lakhs in August, 1937, to 1.2 million yards valued at R 4 lakhs in the month under report. Imports of motor cars, and motor lorries buses and vans, numbered 488 and 264 valued at R 10 lakhs and R 4 lakhs in August, 1938, as compared with 1,103 and 1,331 valued at R 21 lakhs and R 17 lakhs respectively in August, 1937. There was also decrease under coaltar dyes (X-R 18 lakhs), hardware (-R 11 lakhs) paper (-R 15 lakhs), bars (steel) and wool piecegoods (-R 8 lakhs each). Imports of electrical machinery and sheets and plates (iron or Steel) on the other hand, increased by R 19 lakhs and R 12 lakhs respectively.

### FOOD EXPORTS

Compared with August, 1937, exports of food, drink and tobacco in August, 1938, increased by R 30 lakhs to R 4,66 lakhs. Exports of rice, not in the husk, improved in quantity from 15,100 tons to 19,300 tons and in value from R 17 lakhs to R 23 lakhs in the month under report. Shipments of wheat increased from 50,600 tons to 59,400 tons in quantity but the value fell slightly from R 51-1/2 lakhs to R 51 lakhs in August, 1938. Shipments of tea also advanced from 40 million lbs. valued at R 2,97 lakhs to 46 million lbs. valued at R 3,10 lakhs. There was also an increase of R 6-1/2 lakhs in the exports of tobacco unmanufactured.

### RAW PRODUCE

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured declined by R 30 lakhs to R 4,98 lakhs in August, 1938. There was a decline in the shipments of raw cotton from 28,800 tons in August, 1937, to 28,100 tons in the month under report, the value recording a decrease from R 1,84 lakhs to R 1,39 lakhs. Japan, as usual the largest customer, took 58 per cent. in August, 1938, as against 57 per cent. in August, 1937. The shares of the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Italy were 13, 10, 4 and 3 per cent. respectively in the month under report. Exports of raw hides and skins shrank from 4,100 tons valued at R 41 lakhs in August, 1937, to 2,600 tons valued at R 24 lakhs in August, 1938. There was a sharp decline in the exports of manganese ore which stood at 22,000 tons valued at R 5 lakhs in August, 1938, as against 91,000 tons valued at R 18 lakhs in August, 1937. Dispatches of raw jute recorded an appreciable improvement from R 22,400 tons to 40,900 tons in quantity and from R 45 lakhs to R 77 lakhs in value. Shipments of raw wool increased from 1.8 million lbs. to 2.9 million lbs. in quantity and from R 13 lakhs to R 15 lakhs in value. Shipments of seeds, showed an improvement of 41,000 tons in quantity and from R 30 lakhs in value. Castor seed declined from 4,600 tons valued at R 7 lakhs to only 100 tons valued at R 15,000 in August, 1938. Groundnuts improved from 29,100 tons to 67,300 tons in quantity and from R 63 lakhs to R 78 lakhs in value. Linseed increased from 24,000 tons to 40,600 tons in quantity and from R 36 lakhs to R 56 lakhs in value. There was a rise of R 3 lakhs in the exports of oilcakes while lac recorded a fall of R 4 lakhs in the month under report.

### MANUFACTURED GOODS

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured fell by R 1,05 lakhs to R 3,93 lakhs. Exports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn declined by R 26 lakhs and were valued at R 46 lakhs in August, 1938. Shipments of cotton yarn decreased from 2.5 million lbs. to 2.3 million lbs. in quantity and from R 12-1/2 lakhs to R 11-1/2 lakhs in value. Dispatches of cotton piecegoods declined to 12.7 million yards valued at R 38 lakhs in August, 1938, from 21.6 million yards valued at R 55 lakhs in August, 1937. The number of gunny bags expected, also decreased from 58.1 million to 55.0 million, the corresponding decline in value being from R 1,27 lakhs to R 1,05 lakhs. The yardage of gunny cloth exported rose from 149.6 million to 151.5 million while the value fell from R 142 lakhs to R 1,25 lakhs in August, 1938. Shipments of tanned hides and skins amounted to 2,000 tons valued at R 45 lakhs in August, 1938, showing a decline of 200 tons in quantity and of R 12 lakhs in value. Exports of pig iron showed a considerable decrease and amouted to 26,000 tons valued at R 13 lakhs in August, 1938, as against 43,000 tons valued at R 21 lakhs in August, 1937.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.—The Government of India have concluded a temporary 'modus vivendi' trade agreement with the Union of South Africa providing for mutual most favoured nation treatment in respect of commodities not eligible for preferential treatment in virtue of the Ottawa series of agreements.—United Press.

# Impediment To Dramatic Art

## Why Police Restrictions On Performances In Theatres?

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, (By Mail).

A deputation consisting of Smt Shakuntala Pranjapye, B V Varerkar, K G. Limaye, P. Altekar and R. L Joshi, waited upon The Hon. Mr. K. M Munshi, Home Minister to the Government of Bombay, and submitted to him the following representation:—

"On behalf of the Maharashtra Literary Conference and the Bharat Natya Sammelan, we beg to place the following before you for favourable consideration at the hands of the Government of Bombay.

The Maharashtra Literary Conference has passed a resolution recommending to the Government the desirability of removing restrictions on dramatic literature and dramatic performances to which they are frequently subjected on frivolous grounds at the hands of the police in the mofussil. The Bharat Natya Sammelan also passed a similar resolution in its session held in Poona in May last.

These restrictions on the staging of dramas have proved a great impediment to the progress of dramatic art in the presidency of Bombay.

The police being not generally conversant with the literary significance of several portions of dramas ignorantly apply their scissors and prohibit the staging of some vital points in the plays.

### C. P. & BERAR EXAMPLE

We understand that in the Central Provinces and Berar there are no police restrictions on staging of dramatic performances in theatres. We request Government of Bombay to follow the C. P. Government in this matter, and instruct the police department to permit dramatic companies to stage their plays without any sort of previous censorship.

We also beg to draw your kind attention to the need and the demand for lifting of the ban on several wellknown dramas in Marathi, which have been forfeited by the previous Government."

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LATEST

# Commercial News

## NEW YORK COTTON ELEVEN POINTS UP.

## Stock Operators Await Commons Debate

### GOLD AND SILVER ADVANCE

BOMBAY, October 3.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The more optimistic feeling with the higher price movement due to the strength of dollar was the feature of date. Traders seemed to be cautious.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Prices after being firmer became easier on profit-taking. General business was quiet as operators are awaiting the House of Commons debate.

Gilt-edged Securities were better.

BULLION.

London Silver price improved by 3 16d. Gold price was higher by 7d.

There was no late trading in the local markets.

### COTTON

#### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1938

New York, Oct 3

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 8.08 |
| To-day's opening | 8.16 |
| Difference | +08 |
| To-day's closing | 8.19 |
| Difference | +11 |

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1939

Liverpool, Oct 3

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.67 |
| To-day's opening | 4.71 |
| Difference | +04 |
| To-day's closing | 4.70 |
| Difference | +03 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 155

#### N Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 3

The sentiment on New York cotton market was more optimistic and price movement was higher on strength of dollar.

The session opened with trading in December at 8.16 i.e. eight points higher than the previous closing. Later, however, traders exercised caution and the market remained at standstill, the rate easing slightly to 8.15.

#### BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Oct 3

The cotton market remained closed to-night.

#### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 3

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.09/8.08) 8.16/8.16
January (8.06/8.06) 8.15/8.15
March 8.13/8.13

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 3

American October (4.51) 4.42
American January (4.67) 4.71
Egyptian November (6.71) 6.84
Egyptian January (7.01) 7.13

#### LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Oct 3

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop October November (£19 3/8 sellers) £19 3/8 sellers
Dundee October (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
Lightning October (£21) £21

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay October November (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta October (£12 5/16 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata October (£10 7/8 sellers) £11 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£10 3/16 sellers) £10 1/16 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/16 paid and buyers) 8 1/4 paid and value
Forward January March (8 5/16 paid and buyers) 8 3/8 paid and buyers

METALS

Tin (£196 3/4 buyers £197 sellers. Firm) £196 1/2 buyers £196 3/4 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£15 5/8 buyers £15 11/16 sellers. Steady) £15 1/8 buyers £15 3/16 sellers. Easy
Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/2 to £48 1/2) £47 1/2 to £48 1/2
Iron (112) 112

#### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Oct 3

Liverpool wheat October closed at 62 1/4d as against 61 1/4d of yesterday.

### EXCHANGES

#### CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct 3

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.82 3/8 |
| To-day's opening | 4.80 1/4 |
| At the time of New York cotton closing | 4.79 1/16 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct 3

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.82.12 |
| To-day's opening | 4.81.62 |
| To-day's closing | 4.78.93 |

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Oct 3

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 178.96 |
| To-day's opening | 178.93 |
| To-day's closing | 179.09 |

#### LONDON EXCHANGE

London, Oct 3

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.81.62. Business was very slack at the initial stage with the rate moving within narrow range. later eased gradually to 4.80.18.

Franc opened 178.93 and after remaining at this level for some time the rate moved slowly to 179.06.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.354) 13.374
New York on Bombay (36.05) 36.05
Berlin on Bombay (89 3/4) 89 3/4
London on Milan (91.62) 91.37
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-4-1 1/2) £7-4-8 1/2
Silver (19 5/16d) 19 1/2d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (7/8 per cent) 7/8 per cent
4 months (1 per cent) 1 per cent
6 months (1-1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 per cent

#### LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Oct 3

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"American trade buying. India bought and sold. Small offerings. Market steady."

#### LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 3

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | (19 5/16d) 19 1/2d+3/16 |
| Forward | (19 3/16d) 19 3/8d+3/16 |

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 3

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-4-1 1/2) £7-4-8 1/2

#### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 3

Liverpool wheat market opened easy with October 62, December 58 and March 56 1/2. After early reaction market advanced on speculative buying. Lower week-end Winnipeg advices were offset by weather reports from Argentine.

#### CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, Oct 3

Chicago wheat market staged fairly good activity on good speculative buying induced by strength of foreign buying and December opened at 64 1/4. Prices later fractionally declined to 64 1/8 on realising.

#### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 3

U S Common New Stock (dol 59 1/8) dol 59 1/4
General Motors (dol 47 7/8) dol 48 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 7/8) dol 34 3/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

#### 3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 3

3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 98/2 at 5 p.m.

#### INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 3

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closing quotation £92 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, September 22, £89
Friday, September 23, £89
Monday, September 26, £82
Tuesday, September 27, £84
Wednesday, September 28, unavailable
Thursday, September 29, £88 1/2
Friday, September 30, £92

#### INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct 3 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91) £92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111 1/2) £113
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £117
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£104 1/2) £107
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£109 1/2) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£101 1/2) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£103) £105

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/4) £74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101) £100 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104) £104 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102) £101 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108) £108

#### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 3

The London Stock Exchange displayed quiet undertone owing to speculator's awaiting policy.

Giltedged securities were somewhat better. Three and half per cent was quoted at £92 1/2 i.e. ten shillings higher than the previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-10 1/2) 14-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (59-1 1/2) 59-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 5/8) dol 4 7/8
Elec Music Industry (10-3) 10-6
Princhin Johnson (29-4 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (32-3) 32-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (63-1 1/2) 64
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£22) £25
Dunlop Rubber (28 1/2) 23-9
Unilever Ordinary (37-1 1/2) 36-3
Ford Motors (18-7 1/2) 18-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£43 1/4) £43
British American Tobacco Ordinary (105) 103-9
Carreas A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (141-3) 140
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (20-3) 20-3
Distillers (95-6) 95-3
Bedford Dye (3-6) 3-6
British Celanese (3-3) 3-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (36-3) 37-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (30-7 1/2) 29-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-3) 2-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-7 1/2) 20-6
Inter Nickels (dol 51 3/4) dol 52
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-9) 43-9

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-0) 18-9
Donaro Tea (35-0) 36-3
Empire of India (22-6) 25-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-1 1/2) 29-0
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-1 1/2) 30

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40-7 1/2) 41-3
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13 3/8) £14 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (53-9) 55
Rand Mines (£9 3/8) £9 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£17 3/4) £18
Associated Portland Cement (78-9) 80-0
Trinidad Leasehold (105) 102-6
Sub Nigel (£11 3/4) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-9
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-0) 24-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (103-9) 106-3
Burma Oil (92-6) 91-3
Mexican Eagle (4-4 1/2) 4-3
Shell Transport (90-7 1/2) 91-3
Royal Dutch (£38 3/4) £39 1/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£36 1/2) £37 1/4
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£13 3/4) £13 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 3/4
Southern Def (£12 1/4) £12 3/4
London Transports 5 per cent (£122) £122 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£74 1/2) £76 1/2

#### PROFIT-TAKING ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Currencies Hardened On Loan Announcement

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct 3

On the Stock Exchange profit-taking imparted an easier trend in sections but the undertone continued satisfactory. Dealers were unwilling to extend commitments pending the House of Commons debate

Foreign Exchanges were fairly active. There was some good commercial demand for securities and inquiry for currencies. The dollar strengthened against sterling. This movement was accentuated following the announcement of a loan to Czechoslovakia. Other currencies also hardened against sterling except the Franc which was offered from the continent.

Wall Street was irregular.

#### INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 3.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent Paper | 96/4 |
| 4 per cent 1960-70 | 112/4 |
| 5 per cent 1945-55 | 116/12 |

BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Baroda | 107/8 |
| Bank of Hindusthan | 30 |
| Bank of India | 140/4 |
| Central Bank | 29/12 |
| Imperial Bank F.P. | 1560 |
| Imperial Bank P.P. | 377/8 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 44/8 |
| Reserve Bank | 115/4 |
| Union Bank | 5/8 |

TEXTILES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmd. New Textiles | 505 |
| Ambica | 230/10 |
| Arun | 282/8 |
| Arvind | 1230 |
| Asok | 235 |
| Bharatkhand | 2525 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 845 |
| Buckingham and Carnatics | 190 |
| Calico | 625 |
| Central India | 251/4 |
| Century | 268/2 |
| Colaba | 148/12 |
| Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills | 352/8 |
| Elgin | 212/8 |
| Gokak | 148/2 |
| Hukumchand | 195 |
| Indore | 60/10 |
| Jubilee | 206/14 |
| Khatau Makanji | 115 |
| Kohinoor | 263/12 |
| Laxmi Cotton | 476/4 |
| Madhusudan | 200 |
| Marsden | 105/10 |
| Morarji | 138/12 |
| Mysore | 95/10 |
| Nandlal Bhandari | 91 |
| New Great | 232/8 |
| Raipur | 707/8 |
| Rajnagar | 240 |
| Sajjan | 97/8 |
| Sholapur | 2925 |
| Simplex | 80 |
| Swadeshi | 242/8 |
| Vishnu | 1227/8 |

HYDRO ELECTRICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Andhra Valley Ord. | 1392/8 |
| Tata Hydro Ord. | 146/4 |
| Tata Power Ord. | 1297/8 |

ELECTRICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Electrics | 121/14 |
| Aimer Electrics | 12/12 |
| Bombay Suburban | 138/12 |
| Bombay Tram. | 116/8 |
| Surat Electrics | 169/6 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Air Services of India | 5/8 |
| Alcock Ashdown | 302/8 |
| Associated Cements | 109/8 |
| Belapur | 182/8 |
| Bombay Burma New | 162/8 |
| Bombay Burma Old | 481/4 |
| Bombay Steam | 216/14 |
| Bombay Telephone | 80 |
| Br. B. Petrol | 3/6 |
| Burma Corporation | 6/4 |
| Dalmia Cement | 9/12 |
| Indian Bleaching | 125 |
| Industrial Investment Tr. | 424 |
| Indian Radio Ord. | 395 |
| Indian Radio Defd. | 425 |
| Indian Copper | 2/4 |
| Indian Iron | 28/10 |
| Mysore Sugar | 25/12 |
| Port Canning | 72/8 |
| Premier Construction | 63/4 |
| Rohtas Industries | 25/8 |
| Scindia Steam | 19 |
| Shivrajpur | 40/4 |
| Tata Oil | 35 |
| Tata Steel Ordv | 270/8 |
| Tata Steel Defd. | 1295 |

JUTES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Birla Jute | 14 |
| Howrah | 46/8 |
| Hukumchand | 6 |
| Kamarhatty | 440 |
| Kankanarrah | 345 |
| Lawrence | 345 |
| Reliance | 61 |

SHARES DELIVERED.

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tata Ordinaries | 1,010 |
| Tata Deferreds | 25 |
| Indian Irons | 1,100 |
| Bombay Dyeings | 25 |
| Bombay Burmas (Old) | 15 |
| Associated Cements | 55 |
| Scindias | 150 |

#### BOMBAY'S FOREIGN TRADE

Fall In Arrivals Of Merchandise And Bullion

Bombay, Oct 3

The total value of the foreign trade of Bombay for the month of August, 1938 amounted to Rs. 7.85 crores showing a fall of Rs. 2.09 crores from the figures for the same month of the last year. This fall was due to smaller arrivals of merchandise, silver and gold, and to reduced shipments of both Indian produce and manufactures and foreign merchandise and of gold. Shipments of silver, however, recorded an increase.

The total value of imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 3.75 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 1.42 crores as compared with the figures for August, 1937. Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 4.33 lakhs as against Rs. 6.88 lakhs, and those of silver to Rs. 6.07 lakhs as against Rs. 15.48 lakhs in August, 1937. —U. P.

#### HOLIDAY FEELING ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co have issued the following report dated Calcutta, September 30:

The Local Stock Exchange market will remain entirely closed from 29th September upto 9th October on account of Poojah holidays. Hence our next report will be out on 14th October 1938.

The period under review has been a short session as Thursday and Friday were holidays. A holiday feeling was in evidence as the turnover in investment shares was very limited. However the speculative Counters Howrah and Indian Iron and Steel displayed a sagging tendency owing to the imminence of German invasion on Czechoslavakia but on Thursday the dramatic and swift turn of events in the political situation caused a revival of confidence. Indian Iron and Steel dropping as low as 25/4 spurted up to 27/14. 3 1/2 per cent Government security quoting Rs. 90/14 recorded a sharp jump to 95/8. Howrah doing upto 46/8 improved to 47/14. The fluctuations in the market varied as the news about the international political situation alternated for good or bad for peaceful solution of the Czech-Sudeten problem. The latest information about the Munich Conference strengthens the belief that general European war will not take place. We personally are of opinion that war clouds will soon be dispersed and on a glimpse of clear sky, it will be profitable to buy sound scrips. Jute shares in the long run will be a profitable investment.

Howrah required some loss at the close of the period under review as they were quoting in the neighbourhood of 48. Kamarhatty were marked at 450, Kankmarrah at 340, Anglo India at 288, Bally at 152, Barnagore 122. Fort William came to business at 181.

Cotton: Hardly anything worth noting.

Coal: This was a subdued section. Prices were easy. Bengal were done at 321, Equitable at 34/12, Dhemo Main at 11/12. New Beerbhoom found seller at 18, Hurriladih at 14/12, Burrakur 12/12 Ex.

The whole section was quiet. Indian Iron closed at 26/4 and at the time of writing improved to 27/12 owing favourable political news. Burn and Co. ord were done at 220 Ex, Indian Standard Wagon at 43, Indian Steel and Wire Products ord. changed hands at 348. Steel Corporation of Bengal hovered round Rs. 7. In mining issues Burma were quoted at 5/14, Indian Copper at 2/4/6, Consolidated Tin were good at Rs. 5. B. I. C. ord were easy at 3/1. India General Navigation were registered at 95. Reserve Bank were weak at 111.

#### Road Programme For Northern Division

(Continued from Page 4.)

bridge alone. A portion of the trunk road will pass through the Baroda State, which, it is expected, will contribute a proportionate share of the cost.

Lastly, it is also pointed out that Gujarat has not been given special consideration in the allotment of grants from the Petrol Fund in the current year any more than the Central or Southern Division, the share of each being as follows:—Northern Division Rs. 6 lakhs: Central Division Rs. 11 lakhs and Southern Division Rs. 16 lakhs

The above facts make it clear that Government have not dealt out any special treatment to any particular division over and above its legitimate claims. On the other hand it has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government that lack of proper communications in the Northern Division has retarded the growth of marketing facilities and the transportation of many crops to railway and other centres has been found difficult. The Bombay-Ahmedabad Road, when it is finally constructed, will provide a through road communication opening up Kathiawar and Rajputana to this Province. The construction of this project will cost Government outside the allotment from the Petrol Fund only about 23 lakhs of rupees, an amount far less than what is proposed to be spent in the modernisation of the Bombay-Poona and the Bombay-Nasik Roads situate in the Central Division, which will absorb nearly sixty lakhs of rupees from the Provincial road funds

#### Changanachery Leaves For Madras

Mr. Changanachery Parameswaran Pillai, retired High Court Judge of Travancore, left for Madras en route to Travancore on Monday night by the Madras Mail.

#### French Man-Of-War Officers Entertained

M. Vanura, the Acting French Consul entertained to dinner the Officers of the French Man-of-War now in Bombay Harbour, and a few special invitees at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday night.

HINDI VIDYAPEETH

Candidates intending to appear in the following examinations, may send their applications: (1) Rashtrabhasha Pravesh (2) Parichaya (3) Kovid of Hindi, Prachar Samiti Wardha and (4) Prathma, (5) Madhyama and (6) Uttama (Sahitya-ratna) of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Prayag.

Special arrangements are made for text-books, magazines and periodicals—papers.

For time, place and date please enquire to Bhanukumar Jain, Chief Organiser, Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, Girgaon.

# SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Oct 3

J Finlay ss Harmodius of 3179 reg tons, Captain W Jennings arrived on 2nd instant from Liverpool via Port Said, Port Sudan and Aden with general cargo.

Scindia Steam ss Jalakrishna of 3075 reg tons, Captain J Williams arrived on 2nd instant from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

L Triestino ss Conte Biancamano of 13682 reg tons, Captain G Ferrara arrived from Genoa with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

P and O S N ss Chitral of 8773 reg tons, Captain W L Pocock sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil ss British Hope of 4163 reg tons, Captain S. Law sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

L Triestino ss Conte Biancamano of 13682 reg tons, Captain G Ferrara sailed for Shanghai via Colombo, Singapore and Manila with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino ss Alberto Treves of 3209 reg tons, Captain F Olivari sailed for Saigon via Singapore with passengers and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 3-10-38.

S S Bengkalis (Vol Bros) for American Ports via Java Ports, Alleppey and Colombo.

S S Takushima Maru (N Y K) for China, Japan Ports via Karachi and Colombo.

S S Rahmani (T M) for Karachi, Port Sudan and Red Sea Ports.

#### STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct 3

2 Braunfels 4852 tons Karachi 6-10 L Edwards
3 Cilicia 6577 tons Karachi 8-10 Anchor Line
5 Harmodius 3179 Navlakhi 5-10 J Finlay.
8 Gabbiano 3951 tons Port Said 4-10 L Dreyfus
14 Marientels 4679 Antwerp 6-10 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bandra 1893 tons P Gulf 5-10 M M
4 Varela 1926 N F, N F, M M
7 Gogra 3126 tons Rangoon 3-10 M M
9 Alberto Treves 3209 tons Singapore 4-10 L Triestino
12/13 Gurna 3228 tons Calcutta 6-10 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Jalarajan 3148 tons NF NF S S N
F Cambay Star 320 M Coast 4-10 S Hassum
F Victoria Marie 882 Malabar Coast 3-10 Merchant S N
H Hashemi 298 tons NF NF S Massum
K Rahamani 3291 NF NF T Morrison
N Sonavati 968 tons NF NF S S N

#### Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathallan 6-10-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-10-38 P and O S N
Somali 7-10-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 20-10-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 26-10-38 M M
Viceroy of India 24-10-38 P and O S N
Canton 27-10-38 P and O S N

FROM HULL

City of Leicester 10-10-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

California 21-10-38 Anchor Line
Cian Graham 15-9-38 J Finlay
City of Venice 7-10-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Kybfels 17-10-38 L Edwards
Wachtfels 9-10-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Agra 7-10-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

City of Rangoon 5-10-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 18-10-38 F F Campbell
City of Rayville 8-10-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Hilda 10-10-38 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 31-10-38 L Triestino
Mauly 4-10-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Chitral 1-10-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 11-10-38 L Triestino
Tosan Maru 15-10-38 O S Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 3-11-38 L Triestino
Yeifuku Maru 9-10-38 O S Kaisya
Kunishima Maru 13-10-38 N Y Kaisya

FROM BASRA

Bankura 6-10-38 M M
Varela 1-10-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Cathay 8-10-38 P and O S N
Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 15-10-38 M M
Tairea 29-10-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Surada 5-10-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gandara 5-10-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Braunfels 6-10-38 L Edwards
Baroda 6-10-38 M M
Vita 6-10-38 M M
Tokushima Maru 9-10-38 N Y K

#### Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Soudan 25-10-38 P and O S N
Maloja 5-11-38 P and O S N
Cathay 8-10-38 P and O S N
Behar 11-10-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 15-10-38 P and O S N
Durenda 26-10-38 M M
Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 29-10-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 14-10-38 Anchor Line
California 27-10-38 Anchor Line
City of Venice 27-10-38 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Marienfels 6-10-38 L Edwards
Werdenfels 10-10-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 20-10-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 7-10-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 11-10-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 3-11-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Fushimi Maru 27-9-38 N Y Kaisya
Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino
Alipore 8-10-38 P and O S N
Tokushima Maru 14-10-38 N Y Kaisya
London Maru 1-10-38 O S Kaisya
Victoria 31-10-38 L Triestino
Tosan Maru 18-10-38 O S Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 3-10-38 L Triestino
Janpura 29-9-38 P and O S N
Somali 10-10-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Stratnallan 6-10-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 20-10-38 P and O S N

FOR SAIGON

Alberto Treves 5-10-38 L Triestino

FOR BASRA

Bandra 5-10-38 M M
Varela 6-10-38 M M

FOR JAVA

St. Dunstan N F G Trading

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 26-10-38 M M
Takliwa 12-10-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 12-10-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Gurna 6-10-38 M M
Mauly 5-10-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Vita 8-10-38 M M
Braunfels 6-10-38 L Edwards

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Haughton I all 1-10-38
S S Kalavati 1-10-38
S S Barala 3-10-38

EXPORTS

S S Cilicia for Liverpool: 30 bales wool raw K Laibhai; 2000 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 52 bags kang grain K Dewji; 111 bales ctn twist waste Barot Bros; 52 drums castor oil I Abercrombie; 76 bales pickled waste Gokaldas; 40 bags dill seed K Tricamji; 62 bags ferangric seed K Tricamji; 150 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora; 2300 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad; 2580 bags gr nut cake K Devchand; 25 bales raw wool C Lister; 118 bags kang grain F Gokalchand.

For Manchester: 52 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 104 drums castor oil I. Abercrombie; 75 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora; 75 bales ctn twist waste M Chenduial; 50 bales raw cotton C Jairam.

For Glasgow: 1300 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad; 1330 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 667 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Montreal: 22 bales woolen rugs Cox and Kings (Agents).

S S Kandelfels for Hamburg: 1200 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 300 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam: 1042 bags myrabollam K Trioamji.

For Bremen: 440 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Enschade: 22 bales raw cotton V Ladha.

IMPORTS

S S Fushimi Maru Agents N Y Kaisya from Naples: 12768 baskets potatoes.

S S Jalarajan Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co from Bassein: 37101 bags rice.

From Rangoon: 5171 bags rice.

From Cochin: 147 bags pernnarum wood; 287 bundles coir rope; 178 bundles coir yarn.

From Colombo: 3045 bags copra; 35 nongs rubber tyres.

From Tuticorin: 94 bags seelanja leaves; 163 bags soreed tusk dust; 40 cases sparkers; 60 packages machy parts; 54 bales senna leaves.

S S Winkfield Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Rangoon: 12147 bags rice; 459 pieces teak squares; 700 pieces teak sleepers; 2535 pieces teak boards; 16784 pieces teak scantlings; 445 pieces teak planks; 152 bags betelnuts; 168 cases jaggery; 79 pieces block tin.

From Cochin: 125 bags cocosnuts; 450 bundles coir rope; 646 bundles coir yarn, 50 bags ginger blachd.; 100 cases coffee.

#### BLACK FLAGGERS DISAPPOINTED

Fail To Find Sir 'C. P.' Among Bombay Arrivals

Reports that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, who reaching Bombay on Monday, brought a large number of Travancoreans in the City to Dadar and Victoria Terminus stations on Monday morning. They carried black flags and had gathered at the Station premises to demonstrate their protest against the repressive policy pursued by the Dewan.

Quarters usually known as friendly to Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer also seemed to have expected his arrival in the city by the Madras Express. A certain gentleman who noticed a black-flagger, it appears, got upset and thought it his duty somehow to inform Sir C. P. of the sort of reception that was awaiting him. This gentleman was seen hurrying to the telegraph window and send out a wire.

When the Madras Express arrived, Sir C. P. was not among the passengers. The black flag demonstrators returned much disappointed.

PATNA, Sept. 30.

Six Hindus have been sentenced to 3 months rigorous imprisonment with fine by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, according to a report received from Madhipura.

The case arose out of a communal riot in village Khallasan in Kissengunj, North Bihar and the prosecution case was that the Muslims of a marriage party were killing a cow which was protested against by the Hindus when a fracas took place. Ten persons were placed on trial.—A.P.

# Optimistic Feeling In American Markets

## MOVE FOR FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT

### International Trade Expected To Improve But Cotton Traders Exercise Caution

BOMBAY: OCTOBER 3.

**THE GENERAL SENTIMENT IN THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET WAS MORE OPTIMISTIC, BUT TRADERS WERE INCLINED TO EXERCISE CAUTION.**

**THE FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT IS EXPECTED TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND WILL HAVE FAR-REACHING EFFECT.**

**THE C. C. C. REPORTS THAT HITHERTO 119,674 BALES ARE PLEDGED UNDER THE NEW COTTON LOAN AND THE AMOUNT IS SMALLER THAN EXPECTED, BUT ADVICES INDICATE THAT MUCH LARGER QUANTITIES ARE EARMARKED AWAITING ACCEPTANCE. WITH PRESENT PRICE LEVEL THE TOTAL WILL BE ABOUT 4 MILLION BALES.**

The New York market opened steady on Saturday but was inactive. The undertone was steady but changes were small with orders quiet evenly divided between foreign and trade buying and hedging and New Orleans as well as local selling with market finally firm in sympathy with stocks. Traders are inclined to await developments over the week-end

WEEKLY REVIEW

The market was again dominated by developments in Europe prices rapidly recovering as the Munich conference aroused hopes of a settlement with the firmness of October a sustaining factor.

It is reported that shippers are competing with spot interests to obtain cotton delivered against contracts owing to the difficulty of obtaining cotton in the South except at a considerably higher than futures basis.

The loss of 250,000 bales in the export movement under last year during the European crisis is attributed chiefly to the sharp increase in war insurance rates and unsettled European and textile conditions. At the same time it is felt that the domestic price pegged by loan may result in foreign cotton being more attractively priced than American. In the meanwhile views are divided regarding the long term outlook but many are inclined to be bullish owing to the firmness of spot cotton. Others question the final results of adding further to the large loan stocks

LOAN LEVEL

The meeting of cotton senators have passed a resolution to send petition to President Roosevelt to increase the loan level to 11.85 cents. It appears there is little prospect for such a change but it is a fact that the present prices are too low. A. A. C. officials said that they were unable to give a higher level on this year's crop.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at a rise of 3 points with December 8.09 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to 8.05 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.25c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 8.22c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with January 4.66. There was straddle selling against New York hedging of October liquidation. This selling met trade calling, local support and investment buying of new crop. The market reacted on hedging and business was quieter. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 4.83d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

The Egyptian cotton market was steady. Giza futures closed one point down to 4 points up and Uppers closed 2 points down. The Alexandria market was firm with improved demand. Sakels futures advanced 24 to 27 points and Ashmouni futures rose 16 to 17 points.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. State:—

The European situation has improved. As to how it improved we know only so much as is revealed by the details that have come out. Germany has been given what it wanted and what it desired to have; not only that but the giving up began in the very time limit within which it was asked.

If now any demand of Germany remains unsatisfied, it is only for her former colonies. Promises appear to have been given to come to an understanding gradually in this respect also.

As a result of all this happening, the war clouds have disappeared and the people in general heaved a sigh of relief. Now it remains to be considered as to what effect this will have on business.

TRADE CONFIDENCE

Confidence in trade which has lessened owing to fear of war, will now begin to return day by day—day by day because the demand that emerged for war preparations will now cease for the time being. While on the other hand production which has increased on that account is difficult to be stopped. If that production is stopped, unemployment will increase which will cause even more anxiety. The only solution for that is that consumption should sufficiently increase to absorb that production. In order to increase this consumption the states will have to make some efforts; but if dilatoriness or delay are shown in making these efforts, it will be possible that its result will be quite different and somewhat perplexing.

In time of peace the public sentiment to a great extent remains directed to supply and demand situation. At present stocks of goods have piled up in the world. Now if those goods which have been hoarded up in anticipation of war either by states or people, come to be sold in the market, its burden on the markets under the present circumstances would be more than the markets could sustain and perhaps that would be a new cause for a crisis.

Whether that burden comes in the near future or not, the demand which had sprung up for the purposes of war or for getting benefit in case of war, would have totally stopped or will stop in the near future.

STEEL POSITION.

As for example steel, whose position has improved solely due to the cause of war, will begin to weaken gradually from now on, and hence those who possess it in large stocks will begin to sell it in the market, while at declining prices no one will make fresh purchases. As there is good margin of profit the producers also may be compelled to undercut prices in competition.

The stock of cloth also which would have been accumulated may begin to be sold in the markets now that there is little possibility of an advance in prices. On the other hand as the commodity prices have declined, the demand will begin to slacken owing to absence of the purchasing power; and if that happens competition among sellers will increase.

### Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Cloudy, rain. Rainfall in Miami (Florida).
Central:—Occasioned showers.
Western:—Generally fair.

FORECAST

Eastern:—Fair and warmer.
Central:—Cloudy showers. In Tennessee cloudy and cooler.
Western:—Fair, little changed in temperature.

### PRIVATE CABLES

New York December highest 8.09+03 (10 a.m.)
New York December lowest 8.05—01 (10-52 a.m.)
Liverpool January highest 4.69+01.
Liverpool January lowest 4.65—03.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—(1) "Peace should promote international trade at expense of nationalistic policies beneficial to cotton."

(2) "Feeling is more confident but buyers cautious."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Do not expect higher price level loan. Feeling is more confident due to better European situation. Recommend buying on declines.

New York:—Loan deliveries beginning and with continuance current prices may exceed four million bales. Expect moderate fluctuations for present but strongly believe July purchases with patience will prove profitable.

### Cotton Arrivals

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts into Bombay on 30th September | 492 |
| Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938 | 81,910 |
| Receipts into Bombay same time last season | 29 712 |
| Increase | 52,198 |

### Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York:—Liverpool:—
Dec. 112 Jan. 120 March 128 May 135 July 141 at Cross Rate 4.82 3/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 152/8—Liverpool May 1939 4.71 Rs. 52 5/8 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 152/0—New York May 7.99 Rs. 32 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.82 3/8.

### Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| GIZA— | |
| Spot | 7.81+3. |
| October | 6.71—1. |
| November | 6.71—1. |
| January | 7.01+4. |
| March | 7.05+4. |
| May | 7.09+4. |
| January | 7.30+3. |
| UPPERS— | |
| Spot | 6.22+2. |
| October | 5.99—2. |
| November | 5.97—2. |
| January | 5.98+1. |
| March | 6.00+1. |
| May | 6.00+1. |
| July | 6.00+1. |

### Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 201.90. |
| January | 201.20. |
| March | 201.60. |

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Following a rise of 2 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 153/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 153/14 on scattered buying. Later there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 153/6 Later on the market was steady at Rs 153/8. Later on there was slightly improved demand and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach A/M | 153 14 0 |
| Oomra D/J. | 138 2 0 |
| Bengal D/J. | 115 10 0 |

### Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct 3

| | | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 120/22 | +7 | +5 |
| Bengal Fine | 117/18 | +4 | +6 |
| Bengal F G | 111/15 | | |
| C P 1 | 139/41 | +15 | +11 |
| C P 2 | 135/37 | +9 | +7 |
| Arvi | 133/37 | | |
| Amraoti | 135/37 | | |
| Ellichpur | 135/37 | | |
| Berar | 134/36 | +6 | +2 |
| Khandesh | 127/31 | Par | —3 |
| Jalna Sailu | 129/31 | | |
| Burwah Sanavad | 135/37 | | |
| Khandwa | 135/37 | | |
| Harda Khirkiya | 135/37 | | |
| Mathia | 112/117 | | |
| Malkapur | 132/34 | | |
| Broach | 138/43 | | |
| Punjab 4 F | 163/69 | No/Dc | |
| Punjab 289F | 188/93 | +59 | |
| Sindh N T | 173/78 | +38 | Ap/M |
| Kampala | 260/62 | +127 | |
| New Manza | 248/49 | | |

### Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct 3

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept

| In full-pressed bales 1-10-38 | This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 208 | 202 |
| Central India | 152 9,285 | |
| Barsi and Nagar | 104 760 | 389 |
| Hyderabad Gaorani | 202 | |
| Berar | 2,179 | 6 |
| Central Provinces | 2,777 | 48 |
| Total Oomras | 256 15,412 | 645 |
| Dholera | 142 9,562 | 600 |
| N W Provinces | 2 | |
| Rajputana | 732 | |
| Sind Punjab | 439 5,045 | 5,910 |
| Broach | 154 4,113 | 1,382 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 3,279 | 1,334 |
| Westerns Northerns | 2,651 | 285 |
| Cocoanada | | 12 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 886 | 704 |

## NIGHT TRADING IN COTTON

The night session of trading in cotton in Bombay will be from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American | | | 158 |
| Egyptian African and Sudan | | 41,219 | 18,906 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | | | 25 |
| Total | 991 | 82,901 | 29,962 |

### Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 29th Sept

| In full-pressed bales 1-10-38 | This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 475 | 3,370 20,687 |
| Japan and China | | 70,608 21,980 |
| Coast Ports | 50 | 3,070 7,271 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 25,943 23,583 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 23,812 1,388 |
| Total | 525 | 132,803 74,909 |

### American Cotton Figures

| F P Bales | 1938-39 | 1937-38 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 1-10-38 | 1324000 | 2422000 |
| Receipts yesterday 1-10-1938 | 22000 | 59000 |
| Exports to date 1-10-38 | 627000 | 908000 |
| Stock at Ports 30-9-38 | 2933000 | 2494000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 30-9-38 | 2630000 | 1489000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 30-9-38 | 1157000 | 684000 |
| Visible Supply 30-9-38 | 6846000 | 5107000 |
| Quantity in sight 30-9-38 | 2552000 | 3747000 |
| Quantity out of sight 30-9-38 | 1341000 | 1521000 |

### Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| SAKEL— | |
| November | 13.42+27 |
| January | 13.62+26 |
| March | 13.82+24 |
| ASHMOUNI— | |
| October | 10.44+16 |
| December | 10.54+17 |
| GIZA— | |
| November | 13.07+22 |
| January | 13.08+21 |
| March | 13.17+27 |

## DOMESTIC COTTON CONSUMPTION SUBSIDY

### To Stimulate Cotton Int Trade Channels

The Dow Jones Agency Washington, states that domestic consumption subsidy has been agreed upon by the farm administration as the key stone of the new programme to stimulate the movement of cotton into trade channels with a view to bring about a net increase in cotton consumption without interfering with normal outlets. In other words subsidised textile products would be guided into consumptive channels which they normally would not reach. Government presumably would contract for goods from textile manufacturers and distribute them probably at a loss. However it is understood that details are far from completed.

## GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 3.

On Saturday London gold prices improved 1/2d. to £7-4-1 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate was 21 points up at 176.96. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.82 3/8 London spot silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 19 5/16. The market was featureless and the tone was steady. Montreal silver prices were unchange. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0.8 1/4. The local market was entirely closed to-day.

### Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 41.50 |
| December | 40.50 |

### Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Market— | |
| Yellow metal sheets | Rs. 41/0 |
| Copper sheets | Rs. 47/4 |

Tone:—Steady.

### Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 15,716 cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,482 cwts. |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 291 cwts. |
| Gingellyseed | 321 cwts. |
| Poppyseed | 704 cwts. |
| Groundnuts | 8,392 cwts. |
| Castorseed | 440 cwts. |
| Rice | 24,644 cwts. |
| Myrabolams | 470 cwts. |
| Cottonseed | 2,707 cwts. |
| Mowraseed | 8 cwts. |
| Gram | 6,442 cwts. |
| Joowar | 1,235 cwts. |
| Maize | 47 cwts. |
| Barley | 565 cwts. |
| Bajree | 426 cwts. |
| Indian Sugar | 11,416 cwts. |

## HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 152 5/8; highest 152 7/8; lowest 152 1/2; closing 152 5/8. Oomra D/J. op. 136 3/4; highest 136 3/4; lowest 136 3/4; closing 136 3/4.

Bengal D/J. op 114 7/8; highest 114 7/8; lowest 114 3/4; closing 114 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-10-38) Rs. 3 5/8.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 14.

## DASSERA HOLIDAY

**All Markets will remain entirely closed to-day Tuesday being Dassera Holiday.**

### Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Oct. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| November | £10-0-0. |
| December | £10-0-0. |

### Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Oct. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Castorseeds May— | |
| Opening | 27 13 0 |
| Highest | 27 13 6 |
| Lowest | 27 6 0 |
| Closing | 27 7 3 |
| Groundnuts Feb— | |
| Opening | 26 8 0 |
| Highest | 26 9 9 |
| Lowest | 26 4 0 |
| Closing | 26 6 0 |
| Cottonseeds Jan— | |
| Opening | 18 14 0 |
| Highest | 18 15 0 |
| Lowest | 18 12 6 |
| Closing | 18 13 3 |

## WORLD WHEAT CROPS

The Comtelburo's preliminary estimate of the world's wheat crop is as follows:—

| | 1938-1939 |
|---|---|
| Europe | 373,296,000 Qrs. |
| America, Canada and S. America | 200,151,000 Qrs. |
| Asia | 86,397,000 Qrs. |
| Africa | 16,222,000 Qrs. |
| Australia | 20,930,000 Qrs. |
| Total | 696,966,000 Qrs. |

| | 1937-1938. |
|---|---|
| Europe | 343,286,000 Qrs. |
| America, Canada and S. America | 163,130,000 Qrs. |
| Asia | 82,397,000 Qrs. |
| Africa | 16,011,000 Qrs. |
| Australia | 24,081,000 Qrs. |
| Total | 628,905,000 Qrs. |

### Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 61 1/4d. |
| December | 57 3/8d. |
| March | 55 3/8d. |

### Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | dol 0.63 7/8. |
| May | dol 0.64 1/2. |
| July | dol 0.63 5/8d. |

### New York Sugar

New York, Oct. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 2.00. |
| May | 2.04. |
| July | 2.06. |

### Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4-0
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-8-3.
Shipment, Jan.-Feb. Rs. 5-12-3.
Shipment March Rs. 5-12-6.
Kesar Rs. 14-4-0
Saraya Rs. 14-3-0.
Java Spot F. 5.95

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent G•P Notes (Casn) | 98/2 |
| 2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan | 98/8 |
| 3 per cent 1951/54 Loan | 101/12 |
| 3 per cent 1941 Bonds | 102/4 |
| 3 per cent 1963/65 | 97/10 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan | 105/4 |
| 4 per cent 1943 Bonds | 107/8 |
| 4 per cent 1960/70 Loan | 112 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan | 116/8 |
| 3 per cent U P Bonds | 96 |
| 5 per cent 1939/44 Loan | 102/10 |
| 5 per cent 1940/43 Loan | 105/12 |
| TAX FREES | |
| 5 per cent 1949/55 Loan | 116/4 |
| 4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore | 110 |
| 5 per cent 1955 Mysore | 122 |
| 5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore | 100/2 |
| CORPORATION DEBENTURES | |
| 4 per cent 1974 B P T | 109 |
| 4 per cent 1974 M Deb | 103 |
| 4 per cent 1974 M Deb | 115/8 |
| 5 per cent 1954 M Deb | 128 |

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 98/2 touched at 98/3 to close steady at Rs. 98/2.

### MOVE TO INCREASE LOAN LEVEL

**THE MEETING OF COTTON SENATORS HAVE PASSED A RESOLUTION TO SEND A PETITION TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND MR. WALLACE TO INCREASE THE COTTON LOAN RATE TO 11.85 CENTS PER POUND, THE MAXIMUM PERMITTED UNDER THE LAW. A. A. A. OFFICIALS SAID THEY WERE UNABLE TO GRANT A HIGHER LOAN ON THIS YEAR'S CROP.**

## MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 3.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to Dec.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 280
Bank's buying T T 276
Bank's buying D D 275 1/2

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,317
Bank's buying T T 1,370

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/2
Bank's buying D D 65 3/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 88 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.81 3/4 1st inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 3rd inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 3rd inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 1/4 3rd inst.
Java/London 8.84 3/4 3rd inst.
London/Paris 178.96 1st inst.
London/Belgium 28.53 1/2 1st inst.
London/Switzerland 21.17 1st inst.
London/Berlin 12.04 1/2 1st inst.
London/Stockholm 19.40 3/4 1st inst.
London/New York 4.82.12 1st inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.85 3/4 1st inst.
London/Italy 91.62 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-4-1 30th ulto.
Gold £7-4-1 1/2 1st inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 30th ulto.
Silver London Ready 19 5/16 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/16 30th ulto.
Silver London Forward 19 3/16 1st inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 30th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 43 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1-1-3/8 per cent 30th ulto.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/8 per cent 1st inst.
London Discounts 6 months — 30th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 1st inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

## STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by Air Mail from London to-day:—

| Name of Company | Latest prices. £ |
|---|---|
| Assam Bengal Railway Ord Stock | 81 0 0 |
| Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord. | 0 3 0 |
| Bank of London and S. America | 4 16 6 |
| British South Africa Co. Ord. | 1 5 0 |
| B.B. and C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock | 110 0 0 |
| Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 p.c. Pref. | 0 16 0 |
| Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk. | 40 0 0 |
| Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord. | 1 17 0 |
| Lansil Ltd. Ord. | 0 8 9 |
| Crosse and Blackwell New Ord. | 0 0 81 |
| Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Pref. Stk. | 12 0 0 |
| Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk. | 76 10 0 |
| Eastern Bank Ltd. | 6 5 0 |
| Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord. | 1 5 0 |
| J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord. | 5 7 6 |
| C. and E. Morton 7 p.c. Pref. | 0 5 9 |
| United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord. | 0 3 3 |
| Salt (Saltaires) Ord. | 0 2 9 |
| United Premier Oil and Cake Ord. | 0 7 0 |

Pay In—Oct 10. Pay Out—Oct. 12

# Hesitant Feeling On Stock Exchange

## STEEL SHARES RALLY IN LATER TRADING

### Cotton Textile Shares Steady

BOMBAY: October 3.

**On Saturday the Wall-Street Market was firm on the belief that improved European political situation will encourage international trade and all realisings sales were easily absorbed. U. S. Steel shares closed dol. 1-1/4 up and Anaconda Minings gained dollar one.**

**However the local market ruled easy on increased selling pressure influenced by heavy losses sustained by some Operators which is feared that eventually the market will be narrow.**

**The other reason given is that as far as the Steel Industry is concerned, its prosperity entirely depends upon possibilities of war and now with peace in Europe, the Steel industry will have to look to other directions for demand.**

**The two factors shaped the course of the market to-day. The market opened steady with Tata Steel Dfds. quoted at Rs. 1,315 and declined to Rs. 1,270. At this level there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 1,290. But renewed selling appeared and prices declined to Rs. 1,265. Once again, there was active buying and prices gradually rallied to Rs. 1,300.**

**It will be seen that the market seems to be in hesitant mood and until clearing, the market will fluctuate irregularly with a sagging tendency.**

**Cotton Mill shares ruled steady with scattered buying as a result of improved tone in the raw cotton market and on hopes of large sales of cotton piecegoods.**

**Associated Cements were quiet with a small turnover. In the Miscellaneous Section there was scattered buying and selling with prices mostly steady.**

## TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmd. Advance | 395 0 |
| 250 | BOM. DYEING | 847 8 |
| 100 | CENTURY | 269 0 |
| 100 | CENTRAL INDIA | 252 0 |
| 100 | COLABA | 150 0 |
| 100 | Cooria | 95 0 |
| 250 | David | 75 0 |
| 250 | Dawn | 325 0 |
| 1 | E. D. Sassoon | 0 6 3 |
| 100 | Finlay | 120 0 |
| 100 | GOKAK | 149 0 |
| 1,000 | Hindustan | 1,700 0 |
| 100 | Indore | 61 0 |
| 100 | Khatau | 115 0 |
| 100 | KOHINOOR | 265 0 |
| 260 | Laxmi | 176 4 |
| 250 | Madras United | 35 0 |
| 1,000 | Morarji | 139 0 |
| 250 | Model | 47 0 |
| 50 | MYSORE | 100 0 |
| 200 | NEW GREAT | 234 0 |
| 100 | Oosmanshahi | 38 0 |
| 100 | PHOENIX | 226 4 |
| 25 | Sassoon Silk | 76 4 |
| 1,000 | Sholapur | 2925 0 |
| 50 | SIMPLEX | 80 8 |
| 100 | SWADESHI | 213 0 |
| 100 | Swan | 107 8 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1227 8 |
| 1,000 | Western | 875 0 |
| | BANKS. | |
| 50-100 | Baroda | 107 8 |
| 25-50 | Central | 29 12 |
| 500 | Imperial | 1560 0 |
| 125-500 | Im. Conty. | 377 8 |
| 50-100 | India | 140 4 |
| 100 | Reserve Bank | 115 4 |
| 5 | Unions | 5-8-6 |
| | CEMENTS | |
| 100 | Associated | 109 12 |
| | INSURANCE | |
| 100-500 | Empire | 711 4 |
| 15-100 | Jupiter | 13 0 |
| 20 | Mercantile | 52 8 |
| 15-70 | New India | 38 8 |
| 200 | Oriental | 3,800 0 |
| 1-50 | Vulcan | 7 1 |
| | ELECTRIC | |
| 100 | An. Old | 121 14 |
| 1,000 | ANDHRA VALLEY | 1395 0 |
| 10 | Ajmer | 12 12 |
| 10 | Amalgmd. | 13 0 |
| 50 | BOM. TRAM | 117 0 |
| 10 | Bombay Suburban | 138 12 |
| 10 | Broach | 10 0 |
| 100 | Karachi | 185 0 |
| 100 | Poona | 172 8 |
| 100 | Surat | 161 4 |
| 100 | TATA HYDRO | 148 8 |
| 1,000 | TATA POWER | 1300 0 |
| | RAILWAYS | |
| 100 | Ahmedabad Prantij | 927 8 |
| 100 | C. Province | 99 12 |
| 100 | Dh Baramati | 104 4 |
| 100 | Gujarat | 99 0 |
| 100 | Mandra Bhon | 100 8 |
| 100 | Pachora Jamner | 97 4 |
| 100 | Sara Serajgunj | 99 0 |

## ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Bombay Dyeing (842/8) 841 837 840 833 843 847
Century (267/8) 267 263 264 268 269
Central India (251) 249 249 252
Kohinoor (264) 265 263 265
New Great (226) 225 228 233 234
Simplex (81) 80 79 80/8
Swadeshi (209/8) 209 207 211 213 212 213
Associated Cement (111) 110/8 109/12
Andhra (1395) 1395
Tata Hydro (146/8) 146/8
Tata Power (1297/8) 1295 1292 1300
Tram Ord. (116/8) 116 117
T. Steel Dfd. (1312/8) 1315 1300 1280 1292 1272 1290 1280 1302 1300
T. Steel Ord. (271/8) 271 268 270 268 269 268 271 272 271/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (155/12) 154/8 155 155/8
Bellapur (185) 184 183
B. Steam (217/8) 217 218
B. Burma (481) 480 476 478 476 481 484 483

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Tapty Valley | 717 8 |
| | MINING. | |
| 9 | Burma Corp | 6 4 |
| 2sh | Indian Copper | 2 4 6 |
| 10 | Indian Iron and Steel | 28 12 |
| 10 | SHIVRAJPUR | 40 8 |
| 30 | TATA STEEL DEFD. | 1,300 0 |
| 75 | TATA STEEL ORD. | 271 8 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS | |
| 100 | ALCOCK | 303 0 |
| 50 | BELAPUR SUGAR | 183 8 |
| 200-250 | Bombay Safe Dep. | 350 0 |
| 250 | BOMBAY STEAM | 218 0 |
| 125 | B. BURMA | 483 0 |
| 50 | Burma Conty | 162 8 |
| 8sh. | Br. B. Petrol | 3 6 |
| 50 | BOM. TELEPHONE | 80 0 |
| 100 | I. BLEACHING | 126 0 |
| 50 | I. Invest Trust | 42 4 |
| 100 | I. Radio Defd | 430 0 |
| 100 | I. Radio Ord | 390 0 |
| 100 | Port Canning | 73 0 |
| 30 | Premier Cons. | 63 8 |
| 15 | Scindia | 19 0 |
| 25 | Tata Oil Mill (nil) | 35 0 |
| | PREFERENCE | |
| 5½ | p.c Amalgmd (T. F.) | 106 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Andhra Valley | 1525 0 |
| 6 | p.c. Bombay Steam | 297 8 |
| 7 | p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.) | 69 8 |
| 5 | p.c Central India (T.F.) | 562 8 |
| 5 1/4 | p.c Prem Const. 1st | 107 8 |
| 6-1/4 | p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd | 97 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 152 8 |
| 7-1/2 | p.c. Tata Power | 1,597 8 |
| 6 | p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 202 8 |
| 7½ | Tata Steel 2nd | 155 8 |
| 7 | p.c Vishnu | 717 8 |
| | DEBENTURES | |
| 3-3/4 | p.c Andhra Valley | 102 0 |
| 6 | p.c. Andhra Valley | 108 12 |
| 4 | p.c Bombay Telephone | 53 0 |
| 7 | p.c Sholapur | 78 10 |
| 6 | p.c Tata Hydro | 108 10 |

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

## WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 3.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dol. |
|---|---|
| Amer. Pow and Lt. Pfd. 5 p.c. A | 29 |
| Amer. Forn Pow Prfd 7 p.c. | 19 |
| Electric P. and Lt. 7 p.c. Prfd. | 36 |
| Elec. Bond 5 p.c. Prfd. | 51 |
| Int. Tel. and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c. 1952 | 69 |
| American Tel. and Tel. | 143 |
| Western Union Telegram | 23 |
| New York Central | 18 |
| Union Pacific | 91 1/2 |
| American Tobacco B. | 88 |
| Union Carbide | 84 |
| Int. Tel and Tel 5 p.c 1855 | 12 |
| Alaska Juneau | 10 |
| Allis Chalmers | 51 |
| Eagle Picher | 11 |
| Noranda | 72 |
| Goodyear Tyre | 29 |
| Kennecott Copper | 45 |
| Chase Bank | 30 3/4 |
| National City Bank | 25 |
| United States Steel | 60 1/4 |
| Bethlehem Steel | 60 |
| Crucible Steel | 35 |
| Ludlum Steel | 18 1/2 |
| Republic Steel | 18 1/2 |
| United S. Smelting | 58 |
| Steel Co. of Canada | 70 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 34 3/4 |
| Int. Nickel of Canada | 51 |
| Chrysler Motors | 75 |
| General Motors | 49 |
| General Electric | 43 |
| Douglas Aircraft | 48 |

## BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct 3

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. October 101 December 101 February 100
Yarn No. 10 1/2s. October 112 December 112 February 113
Yarn No. 20 1/2s. October 153 December 152 February 152

## BANKERS' CLEARING

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 30-9-1938 were as under:—

Number of cheques 92990
Amount of cheques Rs. 13,62,80,382-1-0.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consolidated Oil | 9 |
| Imperial Oil of Canada | 17 |
| Phillips Pet. Oil | 40 1/2 |
| Socony Oil | 14 |
| St. Oil of N.J. | 54 |
| Electric Boat | 8 1/2 |

Turnover 9,00,000 shares
Expect higher market.

Proposed Franco-German treaty may revolutionize whole economic system. See great future for stocks. Consider European accord biggest event of our generation. We cannot over-emphasize the advantages not alone of world recovery but encouraging over here having impetus to business at a time when general conditions definitely show potential ability for further improvement on their own."

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Regd. No. B. 1065

Regd. No. B. [illegible]

# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1938

## Sir C. P.'s Offer To State Congress

### Madras Civil Liberties Union President's Story Of His Peace Efforts

MADRAS, October 2.

**"Travancore was already a progressive State. The Ruler and the ruled, unlike in British India, belong to the people and under the circumstances the purer the level of politics is maintained there, the better will it be for the whole State**

**Travancore is just the kind of State to which I would like to point out a line in Bhagvat Gita: "Keep each other pleased and reap supreme good," observes Dr. V. D. Nimbkar, President of the Civil Liberties Union, Madras, who visited Travancore recently, in a statement regarding the political situation in Travancore.**

Dr. Nimbkar says: "It was on the third day of my entering Travancore territory that I reached Trivandrum, and the fourth when I got an interview with the Dewan. By this time I had arrived at the conclusion that the least I could say about the situation was that I could not put blame on one side only. The Dewan gave me some fourty minutes and, among other things happened to remark:

**"I am not against a movement for Responsible Goverment. Let them make their issue purely political and assure me of non-violence in language and act, and I shall withdraw the regulation to-morrow."**

This was on the 15th. While I rested that evening in the sacred vicinity of Kanya Kumari, it dawned on me, that sober and influential gentlemen like Mr. Chenganacheri Parameswaran Pillai were against the memorandum presented to H.H. the Maharaja by State Congress and also against all violence as such. At the same time Dewan did not want any curtailment of normal liberties if the State Congress abided by such sober advice.

ASSURANCE IN WRITING

On my return the next day to Trivandrum, on my way back to Madras, I again intruded on the Dewan and asked him if he meant what he said to me the day previous, as I saw peace in it and that if he meant it, I would like to have it in writing. It probably struck him as impudent on my part. But then he asked me for time and gave me an appoinment for the following day. On the 16th, I saw him he was ready with the latter.

On the morning of the 17th, I met Mr. Changanacheri at Quilon that is how he is known there. He had received a note from Mahatmaji as to why the Memorandum (which was giving a personal odour to the political issue) was not withdrawn and something to the effect that it should be withdrawn. That had given Mr. Changanacheri strength. He promised to persuade the State Congress and I promised to appeal to the Dewan for restoring peace on the issue of the civil liberties. Beyond this issue, I made it clear, I could not go. I cancelled my original programme of returning to Madras and we both went to Trivandrum.

INTERVIEW IN JAIL.

On the 19th I got the Dewan's terms in writing in a form revised to the needs of the situation and facilities to interview the State Congress leader in jail. That very afternoon Mr. Changanacheri and myself interviewed Messrs. Thanu Pippai, Vergheese, Ramachandran, and Velayuthan tendent. After some discussion and clarification of the limitation of my field, they expressed their wish to consult their colleagues in jail first and then to discuss matters with us. They also wanted to see what authority I had for these discussions. This was of course in my pocket, though I did not deem it necessary to show it there and then.

REQUEST ACCEDED TO

The next day, on the 20th, a meeting of about 40 politicals in the jail was held through the kindness of the Dewan and when it was over I also went in. Then the leaders said that they would like to meet the Alleppy prisoners that were in another block of the same jail. And also leaders who were arrested and under-trial and some leaders who were still free in the office of the Jail Superin-

I persuaded the Dewan to accede to this demand in the cause of peace. He protested". "But means a regular meeting inside the jail, Nimbkar," but he yielded. So on the 21st some 88 leaders held a grand Congress meeting, long and loud. The meeting went on for some three hours.

WHAT LETTER SAID.

Then some select leaders came and met us in Mr. Ramachandran's block. They told us that they were not prepared to open discussion except on the issue of Responsible Government. I pleaded I had made my limitation, namely, that of civil liberty, clear to them at the very beginning and that I was absolutely helpless beyond that limit. I showed them the Dewan's letter addressed to me which stated that if the Memorandum was withdrawn and non-violent language and action were assured, he would release all political prisoners immediately, and then if things were going on as expected for two months, he would review the whole situation regarding the Criminal Law (Amendment) Regulation. The leaders said that matters had come too far and that they did not care to secure their release for mere civil liberties.

MAHATMA'S POSITION.

The matter ended there. My hope of wiring to my Union: "Investigated condition, patient restored to health," was frustrated. I reported the matter to the Dewan, sent a wire to Gandhiji and returned to Madras the next morning.

I was delighted to read in last evening paper that Mahatmaji has now made his position about the Memorandum absolutely unambiguous for I know definitely that some people with the best of intentions had not correctly understood his reference to it in the previous statement. I also know that there won't be even one amongst the State Congress who would not ungrudgingly follow Mahatmaji's advice.—A. P.

Parcels of copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" being placed in the "City of Bhavnagar", the aeroplane of the Air Services of India, at Juhu Aerodrome on Monday morning. The aeroplane carried the parcels to Kathiawad.

Another view of the "City of Bhavnagar" at Juhu Aerodrome.

### SUIT FOR EIGHT OZ. OF GHEE

UNAO, Sept. 30.

A decree for the recovery of Rs. 20 and annas eight was passed against a "ahir" by the Munshif of Unao for his alleged default to give to his landlord 4 Chattaks of Ghee on the occasion of Holi festival last year.

Lal Jogendra Bux Singh, Taluqdar of Gopalkhera, sued his Ahir milkman for the recovery of annas eight on the allegation that the latter had failed to give him four Chattaks of Ghee in Holi festival last year which the latter was bound to pay as the grazing cost of his Banjar lands according to the village custom recorded in the 'Wajubularaz'. The Munshif decreed the suit with cost.—A.P.

### DICTIONARY THIEF

LUCKNOW, Sept. 30

Lucknow had recently the unusual type of thief who lifted chairs from bungalows and the Drawing Rooms of the rich and now comes the story of a dictionary thief, it seems his particular trick is to get into an office pick acquaintance with the office clerks and deftly remove the dictionary. A number of dictionaries have been thus stolen from the Post Master General's office who have lodged a complaint with the Hazratganj police. The clyptomaniac is still eluding police detection but the C.I.D. is hot on the trail of this new type of raider.—A.P.

Parcels of copies of the Bombay Chronicle" being placed in the motor bus at the "Chronicle" office on Monday morning. The bus carried the parcels to the Juhu Aerodrome.

## "Chronicle" & "Samachar" Air-Mailed

### Unique Advantage Offered To Readers In Kathiawad

BOMBAY, Monday.

For the first time in the history of Indian Aviation and Indian Newspaper enterprise the city editions of two daily newspapers have been dispatched from Bombay on an air liner this morning.

The "City of Bhavnagar" a machine of the Air Services of India took off from the Juhu Aerodrome at 7-45 a.m., half an hour later than the scheduled time carrying with it a load of the morning city editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar".

The service which commences from to-day will enable the readers of the two papers in Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder to get the freshest and latest—commercial as well as political and international news earlier by 12 to 23 hours at the various stations.

Though the weather was a bit drizzly earlier in the morning by the time Mr. D. N. Bunshah, the pilot of the machine took off, it had cleared up somewhat and provided a welcome relief.

On the occasion Mr. M. N. Cama, the Managing Director of the proprietory Companies of the two papers, Mr. S. P. Kapadia, Manager of the Papers and Editor of the "Samachar", Mr. P. N. Kabali, a director and technical adviser of the Air Services, besides several members from the editorial staff of the papers concerned were present at the aerodrome.

After the due formalities of weighing the luggage and passengers and passing the customs, the plane circled over the aerodrome and was off for Bhavnagar at the time mentioned.

### EUROPEAN SCHOOLS & NON-EUROPEAN CHILDREN

#### Sub-Committee To Consider Question Of Fees

POONA, Oct. 2.

A meeting of the Board of Anglo-India and European Education, held yesterday, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, decided to appoint a Sub-Committee to examine the question of the proposed abolition of the additional fees levied from non-European children attending European schools and also to consider a proposal for compulsory teaching of Hindustani on the same lines as in other secondary schools in the province.—A. P

### NO COMMUNAL MATCHES

#### Punjab Cricketers' Decision

LAHORE, Sept. 30.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Northern India Cricket Association held recently the question of staging a triangular or a quadrangular cricket tournament in the Punjab with a view to arousing greater tournament in the game was discussed at some length. The majority of the Committee were averse to basing it on communal lines and the proposal was abandoned. In view of this decision, the Northern Indian Cricket Association who have already sent in their entry decided to take part in the championship of India.

The Committee welcomed the idea of the Northern India and the Southern Punjab Cricket Associations being amalgamated and to be called the Punjab Cricket Association. A Sub-Committee comprising of Mr. G. E. B. Abell, Dr. Vishwa Nath, Mr. H. J. Rustomji and Mr. Q. D. Butt was formed to evolve a constitution for the proposed Punjab Cricket Association. The Sub-Committee will submit its report to the Committee of N. I. C. A. The proposals after approval of the I. C. A. will be forwarded to the Southern Punjab Cricket Association for consideration.—A. P.

PATNA, Sept. 30.

The General Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Students' Federadition states that the first Bihar Provincial Students Conference will be held on November 5 and 6. Mr. Subhas Bose, Congress President, has been invited to preside over the Conference.—A.P.

## Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

**INSPECTOR WADE** — **GUNMAN'S BLUFF**

HELLO, MISS SWIFT... TELL THE COMMISSIONER WADE AND DONAVAN ARE WAITING.....
COMMISSIONER HASTINGS HAS BEEN PACING THE FLOOR FOR HOURS / I'VE NEVER SEEN HIM SO EXCITED/.... YOU CAN GO RIGHT IN!
YOU WANTED TO SEE US, COMMISSIONER?
IT'S ABOUT TIME YOU GOT HERE!/ THE BIGGEST CASE WE EVER HAD BUSTS OPEN.....AND WHERE ARE YOU? AT A RACE TRACK!
THE BIGGEST CASE? DO YOU MEAN-------
YES, I MEAN THE CONNORS' GANG!.... WE'VE GOT SOMETHING ON THEM AT LAST!
I'VE GOT DEFINITE INFORMATION THAT THEY'RE BRINGING IN THE BIGGEST LOAD OF STOLEN FRENCH MONEY THAT'S EVER SHOWN UP IN LONDON! AND THEY PLAN TO DO IT TONIGHT!
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